The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL NEWS

EX-SPEAKER CRISP'S DEATH DEEPLY FELT.

The Present Advance of Wheat Due to Manipulation by Speculators, and not Due to the Gold Standard.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—No such absurd claims are being made in Mr. Bryan's behalf as the Republicans are putting out for McKinley, but every man connected with either the Democratic, Populist or Silver committees at the Bryan headquarters expresses the utmost confidence in the election of Mr. Bryan. They claim that there are several states in the latest Apsley bluff, that are certain to elect Bryan electors by majorities of not less than 50,000, and a half a dozen more that will be carried by Bryan. They also dispute both Apsley's and Babcock's claims as to the number of gold men who will be elected to the next House, and say that the silver men will control the House. An estimate made by Secretary Edgerton, of the Populist National Committee, which is regarded as being conservative, gives Mr. Bryan 233 certain electoral votes. This estimate puts down as doubtful, but probably for Bryan the 85 electoral votes from Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan and Ohio, and gives McKinley 129 electoral votes.

Few men in public life had as many and as warm personal friends as the late Ex-Speaker Crisp had, and fewer men had as clean a public record—none could be cleaner; his was absolutely spotless. His death was a great shock to his Washington friends and admirers although it was generally known that his health was not in good condition. It is as a man and a lovable companion that his friends will miss him, but the Democratic party lost in him one of its ablest leaders. He was a leader in every sense of the word, being ever ready to maintain the principles of the party he loved so well, either in the council chamber, on the stump or in the hurly-burly of a running Congressional debate. The highest ambition Mr. Crisp ever entertained was to be elected a Senator, and it would have been attained had he lived a few months longer. It will be remembered that he declined a gubernatorial appointment to the Senate.

The figures received at the headquarters of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, in reply to a circular letter asking that the previous political affiliation of members of Bryan and Silver Clubs be given, are the best answers to the claims of the McKinleyites that comparatively few Republicans are supporting Bryan. Ten clubs in Iowa report a total membership of 3,080, including 2,100 Democrats, 472 Republicans, 406 Populists, 41 Prohibitionists and 61 Independents; and six clubs in Ohio report a total membership of 944 including 717 Democrats, 140 Republicans, 74 Populists, 10 Prohibitionists and 3 Independents. If the ratio of Republicans is the same in the hundreds of Bryan Clubs in those two states, Iowa and Ohio will cast their electoral votes for Bryan.

The appearance of Secretary Carlisle on the stump, nominally for Palmer and Buckner, but actually for McKinley, has recalled the fact that Secretary Carlisle used all the influence he possessed to get Democratic members of the Nebraska legislature to vote for Senator Allen, who was the Populist candidate for the Senate and who was elected by Democratic votes. A copy of a telegram signed by Secretary Carlisle and Senators Gorman and Brice and addressed to a Democratic member of the Nebraska legislature is being circulated by the Democratic Congressional Committee. It reads: "We hope you will vote for Judge Allen and thus keep the Senatorship out of the hands of the Republicans." Thus it appears that Secretary Carlisle and Senator Brice were not afraid to help elect a silver man to the Senate in February 1893, although they now profess great fears of what will follow the election of a silver man to the Senate in February 1897, although they now profess great fears of what will follow the election of a silver man to the Presidency.

Mr. J. A. Welch, of Kansas, now in Washington, says: "The wheat growers understand very well that the present advance is due to manipulation by speculators, and they are not going to be deluded into the idea that the gold standard is to be given any credit for the increased value of their product. The farmers have made up their minds that the double standard is necessary to the preservation of stable prices and they are going to vote that way. This is no new idea with them—no craze of the present campaign. The agricultural class in Kansas will give Bryan almost solid support, and he will carry the state by at least 20,000 majority.

Although President Cleveland may not be "actively mingling" in the campaign, his administration is losing no opportunity to hit silver below the belt. The latest is a State Department report, purporting to be a summary of consular reports, attacking silver and lauding gold.

M'KINLEY UNWORTHY TO BE PRESIDENT.

How the Phila. Ledger Scored Him—He Writes Silver in the Ohio Platform.

The Ledger, now for McKinley, on the 24 of last March, printed a long editorial sharply criticising that gentleman. The Ledger editorial was in part as follows:

"Major McKinley is not one of those old-time patriots and statesmen who believe that the office, especially the greatest office of all, that of president of the United States, shall seek the man. During the last two years he has been going up and down the land, east and west, north and south, bidding for and seeking the office which no man having a decent regard for political ethics and personal dignity should bid for or seek. Something of this unpatriotic and unstatesmanlike zeal might be excused or palliated if the aspirant were a man of extraordinary ability or conspicuous fitness for the great office of chief magistrate of the nation, and if, in addition to such convincing qualifications, he were one who had fixed, determined political principles and the unquestionable courage to maintain them, he would stand in a different position from that occupied by Mr. McKinley before his countrymen. * * *

"During his personally conducted campaign Mr. McKinley has been all things to all men; he has had his hired agents, his literary bureau and his organs diligently at work for him, and he and they have been eminently successful in gathering in delegates to uphold his candidacy before the convention. * * *.

(The Ledger then goes on to prove that McKinley did not get up the tariff act that bears his name, the credit belonging to others on the committee.)

The Ledger then proceeds:

"What the country demands, the protection question having been satisfactorily answered by every election held since that of November, 1892, is that the Republican candidate shall be the unchangeable advocate of honest, sound currency—currency based on that standard of monetary value, gold, which is recognized by all the great powers of civilization as the only safe one. Mr. McKinley does not appear to be that kind of a candidate. The Ohio Republican state convention, which was held the other day, and which unanimously indorsed the presidential candidacy of Major McKinley, adopted the following financial plank:

'We contend for honest money; for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchanges that shall be as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor; and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parities of value of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.'

"It has been given out that Mr. McKinley was himself the author of this declaration—that he drafted it and caused its insertion in the platform. If that is true, so much the worse for him and so much the worse for the American people if he should be elected president."

Death at Milesburg.

Mrs. Anna Adams died at her residence in Milesburg, on Sunday, Oct. 26, of heart failure. Her death occurred during the night unnoticed by any of her friends. She retired in her usual health and was found dead in the morning. Her age was 68 years. The interment occurred in the Union cemetery, Bellefonte, on Tuesday afternoon. She was a devout member of the Methodist church. There survive her: Chas., Milesburg; T. Frank, Bellefonte; Richard, Philipsburg; William, Boggs township; George and Fannie, at home. Thomas Adams, her husband, now in his 77th year survives her also.

Get Out the Vote.

It is highly important that every Democrat goes to the polls next Tuesday and puts his mark in the circle at the top of the second column. Go to the polls and see that every voter in your district goes, too. With Penns Valley's vote out, Centre county will give a majority of 1000 for the entire ticket.

OF INTEREST TO SOLDIERS.

HANNAH, PA.

COL. J. L. SPANGLER, Bellefonte, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I am doing all I can for you for Congress. I hope you will be elected. One of my old comrades said yesterday that you would oppose the old veterans, if you got into Congress. I told him you had done all for my pension that was done and that I knew you were a good friend of the old soldier. Now, Jack, write me a letter to show to my comrades and tell us what you will do for us, in case of your election to Congress.

Very truly yours,
VINTON BECKWITH.

BELLEFONTE, PA., Oct. 21st; 1896.

My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter. I am very glad you wrote me. I have taken the liberty to use it in a public way, because it gives me an opportunity to define my position in relation to the pension question. I stand upon the plank of the Chicago platform which is as follows:

"Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of Commissioner Murphy that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment."

I endorse all that is contained therein. If elected, I shall at all times labor to correct those things which have tended to delay the granting of pensions and have caused untold injury to many a deserving veteran.

I would endeavor to secure the adoption of a rule by the department, requiring copies of all communications sent to the Department in opposition to the granting of any application to be sent the applicant at once, so that an opportunity could be given the applicant to refute and answer any false and unjust allegation. I have always believed that the law of 1890 was a bad law, enacted for the advantage of the pension agents, as well as for the purpose of barring many deserving soldiers, by limiting them to $12.00 a month, when by their record and the disabilities from which they were suffering they were entitled under the law to a higher rate, except for this law. I have talked with many soldiers who denounce this law for this reason. This wrong should be promptly corrected by legislation.

There are too many senseless limitations and technical requirements upon our statutes and in the rules of the Department and careful revision of both ought to be speedily made. Thirty years have passed by since the close of the war. The ranks of the veterans are rapidly being thinned by death and those who remain, who imperilled their lives in defence of the government and its flag, are not only entitled to our gratitude but should be cared for promptly, justly and liberally by a grateful people.

I shall not only regard it as a privilege but a duty to labor for the accomplishment of this, for all soldiers of whatever state; but especially to see that those from this congressional district and state shall have prompt recognition and a speedy disposition. I remain, Very respectfully yours,

J. L. SPANGLER.

How a Letter May be Recalled.

The public is not as familiar with its privileges about postal matters as might be supposed. Many times people would like to recall a letter after it has been mailed. This can be done even if the letter has reached the postoffice at its destination. At every postoffice there are what are called "withdrawal blanks." On application they will be furnished; and, when a deposit is made to cover the expense, the postmaster will telegraph to the postmaster at the letter's destination asking that it be promptly returned. The applicant first signs this agreement: "It is hereby agreed that, if the letter is returned to me I will protect you from any and all claims made against you for such return, and will fully indemnify you for any loss you may sustain by reason of such action. And I herewith deposit $——to cover all expenses incurred and will deliver to you the envelope of the letter returned." In many cases persons have made remittances to fraudulent parties or irresponsible firms, not learning their true character until after the letter had gone, and have succeeded in recalling them. There is an instance where a Kansas City merchant had remitted a dishonest traveling man a draft for $175, and by means of a withdrawal rescued the draft just in time.

After Wild Turkeys.

A day or so ago a flock of fifteen wild turkeys were located on the mountain above town, and our hunters went wild after hearing the news. A posse of them went out and Charley Arney succeeded in bringing one home.

A vote for Meyer and Heckman is the placing of the County's management in competent hands.

TRUTH SHOWN

KINSLOE'S FALSEHOOD EXPOSED THROUGHOUT.

The Attacks upon Col. Spangler Proved a Malicious Lie.—Arnold "Saw" Him and He Flopped.

To the Miners of Clearfield and Centre Counties:

In our last week's issue we took notice of the attack made upon Col. Spangler, our nominee for Congress, by Kinsloe of the "Bituminous Record." As therein stated we examined the contract alleged to have been taken at a cut price and found that it was not taken at a price below that fixed by the "soft coal agreement" entered into between the operators of the Tyrone and Clearfield and other regions; but contained the same stipulation, made for the benefit of the purchaser, that is contained in all contracts for coal, where the delivery thereof extends over a period of months, namely: that the price "*is subject to any reduction that shall be made from the above price during the period of the contract for coal equal in quality made by reputable shippers, or the purchaser to have the privilege of cancelling said contract.*

We also showed that when Kinsloe charged that "Duncan & Spangler" had cut the price of coal and were thereby enabled to obtain a contract from the "Boston & Albany Railroad" which had deprived the Clearfield region miners of digging 125,000 tons of coal *he stated what was not true and did it maliciously, for the books and contracts of Duncan & Spangler are open for inspection, and he could have ascertained the truth in relation to this matter.* But the *truth* and *Kinsloe* have long been *strangers to each other.*

Any miners, or Committee representing the miners of the region, can easily ascertain what still more clearly shows the malice of Kinsloe's charge, to wit, that the contract Duncan & Spangler are filling *was not filled or loaded in the Clearfield region last year* as alleged by Kinsloe, and consequently *no injury is done the miners of Clearfield county*, but on the other hand Col. Spangler by getting the contract has kept his men at work instead of being idle.

Will Kinsloe tell the miners of this Congressional District why he advised them to vote for Col. Spangler in the columns of the *Record*, and only after he went to Du Bois he decided that Col. Spangler was unworthy of the support of the miners?

Will Kinsloe tell the miners who in the past has betrayed the secrets of their organization to the man who holds a commission as a Coal and Iron Police in this region and is a salaried employee of one of the biggest corporations in the region.

Why did not Kinsloe tell the miners that Col. Spangler *pays his men twice a month in cash and they have a right to buy where they please; that he keeps no company store and is in no way directly or indirectly interested in any store?*

If Kinsloe wanted to advance the interests of the men, he would urge them to support the man who cheerfully obeys the laws made for their benefit.

The whole purport of this uncalled for and untruthful attack upon Col. Spangler is to advance the interest of Mr. Arnold, who in his speech printed in the congressional record of the last session of Congress *openly advocated the gold standard* and is now an avowed advocate thereof.

The miner, working man and toiler, in any business who believe in free coinage of silver should not allow himself to be misled by the malicious and false attack upon Col. Spangler, but vote for him, for he has shown himself to be one of a very few coal operators who *obey the company store law* as well as *the semi-monthly pay law* and is also an able and earnest advocate of bimetallism.

Mr. Kinsloe has promised to deliver the votes of the miners to Mr. Arnold. Does he carry them in his pocket? Can he deliver them? We will see.

In this week's issue of Kinsloe's Record he states that the coal contract taken by Col. Spangler was 200,000 *tons and for the D. & H. Railroad.*

This is as *false* as the allegation that it was 125,000 tons and for the "Boston & Albany R. R., "*which he now admits was false.*

Every miner ought to know that the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company are *the owners of the most extensive mines of Anthracite coal and does not use any Bituminous coal.*

Driven from one lie he now starts a new one, no doubt believing that a lie will travel faster than the truth.

Miners of Clearfield county how can you believe a man who thus for pay, willfully traduces a man who has shown that he is your friend and is respecting the laws passed for your benefit?

Condemn this wholesale lying business by your votes and teach Kinsloe he does not control you, as he claims.

We, the undersigned Checkweighmen, at Sterling Colliery, No. 8, Hastings, Pa., and Sterling Collieries No. 11 and 12, Spangler, Pa., do hereby certify that the above Collieries are now being operated by Duncan & Spangler, and further that said operators *do not maintain any store, nor have they any connection with any store. The miners, and other employes, have full liberty, and do deal wherever it best suits their convenience. All employes of whatever kind are paid semi-monthly in cash. The checkweigh fund is collected through the office of the company and promptly paid to the representatives of the fund.* Mine committees have always been recpestfully received and requests fairly considered by Sterling Coal Company as well as by Duncan & Spangler.

THOMAS TOWNSEND,
Checkweighman No. 8, Hastings, Pa.
JOHN W. HOBART,
Checkweighman No. 11, Spangler, Pa.
JAMES M'GOWAN,
Checkweighman No. 13, Spangler, Pa.

We concur in the above statement of facts.

W. H. BENNETT, President,
WM. PREECE, Treasurer,
Checkweigh Fund Spangler and Hastings.

Spangler, Pa., Oct. 21, 1896.

INSULTING THE FARMERS.

The farmers are men of whom a country of free institutions, won by the courage and devotion of its people, perpetuated by their fidelity to the cause of liberty, and built up into one of the powerful nations of the earth by their intelligence and enterprise, may well be proud. Many of them have been pioneers in the task of reclaiming the wilderness. All of them have been earnest, fearless, resolute toilers, whose enterprise and constancy have largely built up the solid wealth of the nation.

It is offensive and humiliating to our sense of decency to find the rancor of disappointed and angry politicians reviling the honest and deserving portion of the American people and seeking to cast ridicule upon them, says the Few York Journal. For no other reason than because the farmers support a policy they believe to be most beneficial to the country at large as well as to the prosperity of their own states, and oppose a presidential candidate acceptable to the party to which the Evening Post is attached, that journal, while assuming to be an especially high-toned advocate of public morality and decency thus rails at the great majority of the farmers in many of the states:

What does the Populist farmer do? He reads a blathering local paper, which is full of misinformation put in to "help the party," and he collodues with other farmers as ignorant as himself at the corner grocery.

The Evening Post further says: "At present some farmers are as ignorant and credulous and suspicious as European peasants," and supplements the gratuitous insult by the statement that this suspiciousness is, as alienits know, one of the earliest symptoms of insanity."

'The farmers would be insane indeed if, after this insolent detraction, they allowed themselves to be persuaded to vote for McKinley, the Evening Post's candidate.

Democratic Rally.

Next Saturday evening a big Democratic rally will be held in Bellefonte, and the true and tried from all parts of the county will be there. Hon. James Turner will deliver the address of the day, along with other prominent speakers. A special train will run back to Coburn after the meeting to accommodate those who want to attend from the valley. A big parade by different organizations will be a feature. Let all the Democrats turn out and go to Bellefonte.

VICTORY!

Democrats, don't miss the election on Tuesday. Things look as if Bryan would sweep the country. Hundreds of thousands of honest Republican toilers are doing their own thinking and will vote for Bryan.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, Nov. 1, at Centre Hall, at 7 p. m.; at Spring Mills at 10 a. m.; at Georges Valley at 2 p. m.

One Way to be Happy:

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

THROUGH BRUSHVALLEY.

A Bryan and Sewall Meeting to be Held in Stover's School House.

Rev. Weand and wife, of Altoona, are visiting their old friends at Rebersburg.

Messrs. John O. Housman and John Winters were to Centre Hall Saturday to attend the M. E. Quarterly Conference.

Mrs. Lizzie Erhard, of Kansas, who had been visiting friends in Brush valley, left for Penns valley to give her relatives and friends a call.

We understand that Wm. Bierly, of Rebersburg, expects to make his new and first home in Mr. Evans tenement house this week. We wish them a long and happy life.

Samuel Frank and wife, of Spring Mills, gave his parents and friends at Rebersburg a pleasant visit over Saturday and Sunday.

The revival at the M. E. church at Kreamerville, which is conducted by Rev. Theodore Faus, is in a very good spirit. Lex Bair and wife, of that place, were happily blessed last Thursday at their home.

Samuel Loose, of Rebersburg is quite ill at present.

Leigh Long, of Sugar valley, was at Rebersburg on Saturday evening.

Sid Krumrine, of Williamsport, gave his old friends and relatives a call over Sunday.

Samuel Price, of near Loganton, was in our valley last Wednesday.

Daniel Royer, is at this writing confined to the house.

Mrs. Hannah Krape, of Clintondale, Clinton county, was a pleasant visitor among her old friends and relatives in and around Rebersburg over Sunday.

Some of our farmers are through husking corn.

Charles Harter, of Tylersville, was in Rebersburg over Sunday.

By the present appearance of the Lutheran church at Rebersburg, the Lutheran people will, without a doubt have a very fine edifice when completed.

Daniel Brungard's health is in a bad condition.

Miss Eve Moyer, of Centre Mills, left for Orangeville on Tuesday.

Prof. Harry Corman and Forest Ocker came home on Monday morning wearing a capital smile; both had been spending a week in Harrisburg.

This evening, Thursday, there will be a Bryan and Sewall meeting in Stover's school house. The meeting will be addressed by prominent speakers; all are cordially invited to come.

Mrs. Kate Mingle, of Lock Haven, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Joseph Bierly, and other near relatives in and around Rebersburg the past week, left for Penns valley on Monday where she expects to give her relatives and friends a short visit.

Prof. Orvis Walker made a home visit; he is the instructor of phonography in Tamaqua Business College; we wish him continued success.

OAK HALL.

Interesting Items Gathered from Our Neighboring Town.

W. H. Close and wife, of this place, were visiting Clayton Etters, of Centre Furnace on Sunday.

Daniel Korman made a business trip to Lock Haven this week.

W. H. Meyer, of near Boalsburg, was transacting business in town Saturday.

Ross & Son, of Lemont, are loading a car of apples and potatoes.

Daniel Weiland, of Linden Hall was noticed in our town this week.

T. F. Gramley is doing some improving about his barn at present.

B. F. Homan made a flying trip to Bellefonte on Wednesday morning with some porkers.

H. C. Sweatman of Harrisburg, was transacting business at this place on Tuesday.

Leucreta Goheen of near Boalsburg, was in our town on Tuesday.

Died in Indiana.

Frederick Burket, who left Rebersburg in 1867, and located in Indiana, died on last Friday at the age of 90 years. While a resident of Rebersburg he was engaged in the mercantile business. In 1858 he was elected to the office of county commissioner on the Republican ticket.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—REPORTER for the campaign 20 cents.

THE NEWS.

At an early hour Tuesday morning five outlaws appeared at the ranch of R. T. Brooke, an Englishman, whose place is near Tonkawa, Okla., and who is considered wealthy. They called Brooke to the door and commanded him to hold up his hands, their apparent purpose being robbery. Brooke replied with bullets from his revolver, and shot two of his visitors dead, and wounded a third. The two uninjured outlaws scurried away, carrying their wounded companion. The dead men have not been identified.——The International Typographical Union, by voting down a motion to the effect that only printers, members of the union, shall be allowed to work as repairers or machinists on the linotype machines, left the matter of the employment of machinists precisely where it was before the annual session of the typographical union.——In a fit of jealous rage, supplemented by copious indulgence in liquor, William Huttinger, a worthless character, shot and wounded his divorced wife, Mary Kerstings, or Kusten, and then committed suicide at the house of William Fox, a mutual friend, at St. Louis. Mrs. Kerstings, or Kusten, has a husband at Peoria, Ill., and was here to care for her invalid mother. The wounded woman was taken to the city, where it is not thought she will die, as the bullet, which struck her head, did not enter the brain.——In the case against Miss Celia Rose, on trial at Mansfield, O., for having caused the death of her father, mother and brother with poison, the jury after being out an hour, brought in a verdict acquitting the accused on the ground of insanity. She will probably be adjudged insane and sent to an asylum.——Robert T. Swallow, a well-known labor leader, was found dead in the headquarters of the County Democracy, La Salle street, Chicago. The gas, though not burning, was turned on full force. It is believed that he committed suicide, but no one is aware of his having troubles which could lead to such a result. He was elected to a position on the executive committee of the club a few weeks ago.

RAIDED TOWN OF CARNEY.

Armed Bandits Plundered Many Citizens and Public Buildings.

Full particulars have just been received of the raid of the little town of Carney, about twenty miles east of Guthrie, Okla. About 9 o'clock Saturday night six masked and heavily armed outlaws, supposed to have been headed by the notorious "Dynamite Dick," one of the associates of the Daltons and Bill Doolan, rode into the place and literally "held up" the town.

Carney is a town of about 300 people. The robbers entered the village from the north, with a great show of firearm. Two of the outlaws entered the general store of B. Fouts and compelled him and his son to open the safe. After securing about $800 from them they bound both the father and son, threw them upon horses, and carried them about two miles out of town, where they tied them to a tree.

In the meantime the rest of the gang had entered the postoffice, but failing to secure anything of value, they raided the hotel, compelling the proprietor and several traveling men who were stopping there to turn over their money, watches, and jewelry Several smaller stores were also raided. Before entering Carney the outlaws had taken the precaution to cut the telephone wires leading to Chandler, so that there might be no chance of a failure. During the raid the bandits kept up a fusillade of bullets in all directions, terrorizing the inhabitants so that very little effort was made to resist the raiders.

It was some time after the bandits had left before order could be restored and an organized pursuit begun. Finally, after considerable delay, about 100 armed men began the chase. The pursuers were divided into three bands, and went into different directions. Saturday morning a band of four men, believed to have been members of the gang that raided Carney, appeared at Mulhall, held up a livery stable keeper, and compelled him to supply them with a relay of fresh horses. Several United States Marshals headed by Deputy Colcord, are in pursuit.

CRUCIFIED A SPANIARD.

Desperate Revenge of Philippine Islanders Upon an Officer and His Family.

A San Francisco special says:—Cuban atrocities are mild compared to those taking place in the Philippine Islands, where the Spaniards are trying to suppress a revolt of the natives. Some indication of affairs have been learned from oriental papers. The most shocking incident of the bloody reprisals was the treatment of a Spanish lieutenant and his family.

The Spanish had captured a number of prisoners and as an object lesson to the natives disemboweled two and hung their bodies on one of the gates of the town. The infuriated rebels, eager for vengeance, gathered a force and hurried to the home of a Spanish lieutenant on the outskirts of Manita They captured the officer, his wife and twelve-year-old daughter and then began a bloody scene of torture.

The most savage instincts of the natives were aroused. Before the eyes of his wife and daughter the lieutenant's skin was slit all over his body. Then the torturers crucified him, pinning him outstretched to a tree with their long knives. They turned to the woman and girl, giving the fullest play to their animal instincts and wreaking disgusting vengeance before the dying eyes of the husband and father.

The Spanish are doing their best to keep the news of the atrocities from leaving the islands, opening and inspecting all the mail. They particularly desire to keep unknown the death of thirty-eight prisoners in one night in "The Black Hole."

TWENTY LOST IN THE SEA.

The Portuguese Bark Venus Goes Down with Her Crew.

Twenty persons were drowned October 9, by the foundering off Skomer Island of the Portuguese bark Venus, hailing from this port, which sailed from Cardiff October 1, for Lisbon.

The Venus was of 647 tons register and was built in 1862 at Liverpool. Her owners were Rodriguez & Rosa.

BIG UNIVERSITY.

Cornerstone of Hall of History Laid at Washington.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

Imposing Display of Masons and Knights Templars—The Hall of History to be Built of White Marble.

A special from Washington, D. C., says: The cornerstone of the Hall of History, the first of the great buildings that are to form the American University, was laid Wednesday afternoon with impressive ceremonies. The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North and South, and a number of clergymen prominent in other denominations took part in the exercises, which was witnessed by a gathering of about two thousand persons. The Masons of the District of Columbia also participated in the exercises, and concluded the ceremonies by laying the cornerstone in accordance with the Masonic ritual. The sight of the new university is beautifully located upon the crest of a hill, about two miles northwest of the city, and is easily reached by the electric car lines.

A platform had been erected upon the foundation of History Hall, on which were assembled the clergy which took part in the ceremonies, public officials and other prominent men.

Promptly at 2 o'clock Bishop Hurst, the chancellor of the university, called the assembly to order and announced that Mr. John E. Andrus, who had been selected to preside, was unable to be present on account of ill-health. Owing to this, the Bishop took upon himself the duties of presiding officer. The exercises were then begun with the singing of America by the entire gathering, led by Rev. Dr. Gibson and Mr. Bellew. Following this there was responsive reading, led by Rev. Randolph H. McKim, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church A hymn written for the occasion by Rev. Dr. George Lassing Taylor was then sung, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Newman, pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city. Bishop Hurst then delivered the introductory address.

Addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley and Bishop McCabe.

While the ceremonies were in progress, the Grand Lodge of Masons of the District of Columbia, escorted by delegations from all the subordinate lodges, and by De Molay, Columbia and Washington Commanderies, Knights Templer, had arrived upon the scene.

The Masons and Knights Templer took up a position that had been reserved for them near the foundations of the new building, where they waited until the addresses had been concluded and the cornerstone had been lowered into position according the ritual of the Methodist Church, Bishop Bowman officiating.

Then the Grand Lodge of Masons took charge of the proceedings, and with the ceremonies of their order announced that the stone was properly laid. Chief Engineer George W. Baird, of the navy, acted as master workman and grand master.

Description of the New Building.

The building whose cornerstone was just laid will be of white marble, including the cornices and pediments. The style of architecture followed is Grecian Ionic, in which the best classical models have been adapted to the purposes in view. It is to be a simple and dignified structure, will be two stories in height, with a broad portico at the main entrance inclosed by massive marine columns. A broad flight of granite steps with massive buttresses will lead up to the entrance. There will also be subordinate entrances at each end of the building.

The main floor of the building, which will contain the library and museum and professors' rooms, will be finished in white marble and tiled floors. The second floor will contain a large lecture hall and other rooms corresponding to those on the floor below.

The building is to be one of a group which, when completed, will form two quadrangles at right angles to each other. The property secured by the university trustees is particularly well adapted to such and arrangement. The grounds of the university consists of ninety acres and cost $100,000. They were originally part of a tract granted Thomas Addison in 1713 and afterward owned by the Murdock estate.

WENT ASHORE IN A FOG.

Steamer Aragb Runs Aground and Twelve People Were Drowned.

The steamer Arago, plying between Coos Bay and San Francisco, went ashore in a heavy fog just north of Coos Bay jetty, near where the whaleback Whitmore was lost in attempting to land a boatload of passengers.

Twelve were drowned, four passengers and eight of the crew.

The accident occurred during a heavy fog. What is left of the steamer to be seen is two spars projecting upon the ocean beach. The survivors were brought to Empire City on the tug Columbia. None of the bodies of the lost were recovered.

The Arago was built by the Union Iron Works in 1885. Her gross tonage is placed at 947 tons. The craft has long been in the coasting trade, and is one of the best known boats of this sort.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Alabama Man, Who Gave Evidence Against Lynchers, Murdered.

John Hollinghead, the Washington county, Ala., farmer who participated in the lynching of Christopher Chambless several months ago, then turned State's evidence and convicted several of the lynchers, who were sentenced to life imprisonment a few days ago, was assassinated in the roadway, being shot from ambush by a dozen men.

Some thirty other citizens of Washington are under indictment on suspicion of having participated in the lynching, but all of the State's witnesses excepting Hollinghead have left for parts unknown.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Sixty voters of Stroud Township may not be permitted to cast their votes at the coming election. A portion of Stroud's Township was admitted into the borough this summer and not having resided in this town the required sixty days they lose their votes. A similar case was that of a portion of territory admitted into the city of Easton last spring. The Northampton County solicitor gave it as his opinion that the taxpayers had a right to vote, which they did. After election the matter was contested and has not yet been settled.

Martin Bouchinas, aged 26 years, was killed at Suffolk Colliery, St. Nicholas, by the fall of a slip.

The lower foundry of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company shop suspended for the winter.

Albert Becker, Lehigh Valley section boss, was crushed to death beneath a gundola laden with coal.

The Ontario Coal Company, of Carbondale, with $16,000 capital, was chartered at the State Department.

Operators were suspended indefinitely at the No. 1 slope of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

Mrs. Ellen McKirdy, of Allegheny, has been lying in a trance for eight days. A week ago she retired in an apparently healthy condition, but in the morning her husband found her seemingly dead. Doctors were called and found the woman to be in a coma or trance. She has been kept alive by milk punches forced down her throat. She breaks her trance occasionally by opening her eyes and saying barely above a whisper: "John, dear John, I'm in Heaven.

Fire Sunday morning in the factory of the Allentown Shoe Manufacturing Company caused damage at $15,000. The fire was probably caused by spontaneous combustion. There is insurance to the amount of $50,000. Joseph Hartung, the superintendent, had a narrow escape from suffocation.

George Davy Vanwhy was struck by an engine at Turner's Crossing. The team was hit squarely, and he was horribly mutilated, the body of the mule being cut in twain. Nearly all of Vanwhy's ribs on the right side from the shoulder-blade down, are crushed. There are several deep contusions on the face.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, the effect of well water on typhoid fever was discussed. There are five cases of typhoid fever in Pottstown, and all have been accustomed to drinking well water. Physicians indorse the use of hydrant water as purer and more wholesome.

Michael Sider, employed in the Butler colliery of the Butler Coal Company, objected to the excessive dockage and overcharge for supplies, and was discharged. Thomas M. Herbert, a Wilkes-Barre lawyer, will bring suit in his behalf to recover for the dockage and overcharges. Michael found work in the "Old Hannah" Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, traced him up and had him discharged by the Lehigh Valley Company. His lawyer claims it to be a case of blacklisting.

The dwelling of John Nimrichter, a farmer residing in Berks county, was broken into while the family was absent at church and $20 in cash taken from the bureau drawer. Miss Sallie Livengood, living on an adjoining farm, noticed the window in the Nimrichter house, went there and confronted the men as they jumped from the window, and, accompanied by a watchdog, which she loosened, followed the rascals some distance and until they waded the Makatawny Creek and disappeared in a clump of bushes.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Sylvanus Dodge Locke, who has just died in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., was the inventor of the first grain-binding machine.

Lord Salisbury is daily in receipt of hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the United Kingdom, begging him to intervene on behalf of the Armenians.

A number of Georgia papers during the campaign have referred to Governor Atkinson as a "wife-made man," and his friends have not denied the assertion.

Miss Bettie Wilson, the young daughter of the Postmaster General, has entered Hollins' Institute, Virginia, near Roanoke, where she will be a student for the year.

Congressman A. C. Harmer, who has just been nominated by the Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, has served thirteen terms in the House of Representatives

The oldest living graduate of Harvard is Dr. William Lambert Russell, of Barre, Mass., who was in the class of '26. He is also senior alumnus of the medical school, being in the class of '31.

It is reported that the Empress Eugenie has recently made her will, leaving the bulk of her fortune to the Princess Eugenie, daughter of Princess Beatrice and granddaughter of Queen Victoria.

Judge Livingston W. Cleveland, the Republican nominee for Probate Judge in New Haven, Conn., has given a gold-lined clamshell to each of the forty delegates of the nominating convention.

When the Czarina Marie was called to England by the sickness of the Duchess of Edinburgh she was actually asked to pay for the coal and provisions consumed during her stay at Buckingham Palace.

Mme. Audiffred, of Paris, has given to the French Academy of Medicine a sum of about $160,000, the interest of which—about $4800—will be awarded, without regard to nationality, for the discovery of a cure for tuberculosis.

Invitations have been received in the United States announcing the coming wedding of David Dwight Wells, second secretary of the American Embassy, in London, and Miss Marietta Ord, daughter of Dr. Ord, physician to the Queen.

Queen Victoria has sustained a great loss by the death of Andrew Blake, who has been for many years the steward of her Isle of Wight estate and manager of her home farm there. He carried out great improvements at Osborne, and every season secured many prizes for the Queen's entries at the leading shows.

Mr. Leonard Courtney, who was a prominent candidate for the Speakership of the British House of Commons two years ago, is threatened with total blindness.

TOWN WIPED OUT.

A Big Storm Strikes Out the Mining City of Altata.

ACCOMPANIED BY RAIN.

Torrents Rushed Down from the Hills, Meeting the Tidal Wave, and Every House in the Camp was Destroyed —Mine Flooded.

A despatch from San Francisco, Cal., says:—On the last trip of the Pacific Coast steamship Orizaba up the Gulf of California the officers and crew of the vessel were surprised to find one of the ports they make regularly wiped off the earth. When the ship reached the mouth of the river Culiacah, in the State of Sinaloa, the little mining town of Altata, which had stood there on the Orizaba's last trip, was gone. Not a building was left standing.

This was one of the results of the terrible storm which played havoc on the mainland coast of the gulf September 17 and 18. The Orizaba has just brought the first details, which give a comprehensive idea of the extent of the damage done. The storm was a sort of composite affair, taking on the nature of a tidal wave and cloudburst. Torrents rushed down from the hills back of Altata and met the tidal wave, carried in from the sea, and the town was obliterated. Many of the mines located inland from the coast were flooded by the cloudburst. Fortunately the loss of life was slight, and the Altatans are now camping in tents or rudely constructed huts a little back of where the town stood.

Viewing the former site of Altata from the Gulf the most striking objects that meet the view are the spars of the schooners Cometa and Rebecca, and the German barkentine Helena, which were beached by the great wave. At Mazatlan, further up the Gulf, a most remarkable result of the storm is observed. In the middle of the main street of Mazatlan, more than a block from the water's edge, sits a schooner on an even keel. She rode in on the tidal wave, and when it receded was left high and dry. Mazatlan stood the storm fairly well, but much damage was done

Four German barks, that were so fortunate as to be well off land, weathered the storm in the Gulf outside. They made port two days after the fury of the elements had subsided, minus all their canvas. The San Vicente mine, situated a mile to the rear of Mazatlan, was flooded to the surface by the cloudburst. So far as Altata is concerned, it is no new thing for it to find itself off the map. This is the third time that town has been swallowed up by the sea Twice the place has been rebuilt, each time at a point farther up the Culiacah River. This time the residents will build well in from the coast, it is said.

ARMENIAN REFUGEES DETAINED

Held at Ellis Island Pending Decision Regarding Their Desirability.

Commander Booth-Tucker appeared before the board of special inquiry at Ellis Island, New York, to plead for the admission of the 157 Armenian refugees detained there pending a decision as to their desirability as immigrants.

Dr. Senner defined the position of the government in the matter as follows: "We cannot allow these people to come here and compete with our American workmen. All people come here as immigrants, and as they arrive we decide as to their merits as individuals and not as a class If they are eligible then they will be admitted the same as any other desirable person. Before we can admit these people that the Salvationists and other philanthropists want landed, we must have come substantial guarantee in the shape of bonds that the people so admitted will not become a charge on the country and not general promises that they will not become public charges.

"The workmen of Massachusetts have complained very much about the immigrants from Armenia during the past few years It is claimed that they have lowered the standard of wages in some industries, especially in the shoe trade. Some manufacturers, they say, have even gone so far as to employ none but Armenians.

"The question of Armenian immigration must not be considered exclusively from the standpoint of sentimental sympathy. Due consideration of American interests must be taken into account"

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

A Devoted Mother Loses Her Life in a Frantic Effort to Save Her Son.

Mrs. Cornelius O'Reardon, of Mahanoy Plane, Pa., and her young son John, aged nine years, were burned to death by a fire that destroyed their home at two o'clock the other morning, and only the charred members of their bodies were recovered after the house had been reduced to ashes. The fire was discovered burning in the back kitchen by Robert Caton and Clay Burchill, who were returning home from work. Mrs. O'Reardon, who had fled from the burning building with two of her children, missed her other son, who had been left in the house, and she ran, shrieking, into the doomed structure, which nothing now could save, while the people stood around terrorized. Hardly had she disappeared within the building when the roof fell in, and in a few seconds everybody realized that neither mother nor son would ever be seen alive again. The husband, who had been busy looking after the few household effects that were saved, and who thought that his wife and children were safe, became frantic when he found that she and his one son were still in the doomed building, and he could hardly be restrained from following to their death.

The body of the woman was found lying at one corner of the building. It presented a horrible sight, the legs being burned from the trunk. The boy's body was found an hour later, burned to a crisp.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Some Australian gold veins are 130 feet wide.

Missouri's cattle are conservatively valued at $28,000,000.

There were 970,678 pensioners on the roll at the end of last June.

Turkish history states that forty-two Sultans were the sons of slaves.

It is reported that 2000 patents have been taken out on the manufacture of paper alone.

Tobacco seeds are so small that a thimbleful will furnish plants for an acre of ground.

The non-tidal part of the Thames is 138 miles in length and drains an area of 6000 square miles

Over fifty carloads of blueberries were shipped from Petitcodiac, N. B., this season, principally to Boston.

The English language is spoken by only about 125,000,000 persons, while the Chinese is spoken by over 400,000,000.

The guns of the new British battleship Victorious are capable of discharging 50,000 pounds of metal in four minutes.

The electric wires of the French railways are so arranged that they can be used for telegraphing or telephoning

Save in the Ottoman Empire, Persia, Arabia, Siam, China and the interior of African countries, slavery is now extinct.

A new hypnotic has probably been found in the Jamaica dogwood. The fluid extract has been found efficacious in denistry.

Wood for tennis racquets is kept five years before being used. Wood for pianos requires to be kept forty years to be in perfect condition.

A lady, who is the mother of three charming little girls, recently received a birthday present bearing the following inscription: "Dear mamma, this gift is presented to you by your three children and your one husband."

The natives of the South Sea Islands use the wood of a tree to catch fish. It needs only to be put in the water, and in a short time the fish come to the surface in a stupefied condition, and can easily be caught by hand.

The Society in Paris for the Promotion of Morality has decided to placard the city with prints of works of well-known artists, chiefly of a religious and allegorical nature, in the hope that they will exercise an elevating influence upon the passers-by.

The Mexican Government has amended its patent law so that an inventor, in order to keep a patent in his possession, has to pay a tax of fifty dollars for the first five years, seventy-five dollars for the second five years and one hundred dollars for the third.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$	@	4 75
High Grade Extra			4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	71		74½
CORN—No. 2 White	32		33
Oats—Southern & Penn	20½		22
RYE—No. 2	31½		32
HAY—Choice Timothy	12 50		13 00
Good to Prime	12 00		12 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	15 00		15 50
Wheat Blocks	6 50		7 00
Oat Blocks	7 50		8 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$	@	65
No. 2			50
PEAS—Standards	90		1 25
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			60
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$	7½@	8
City Cows		6	6½
Southern No. 2		4½	5
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$	1 25 @	1 50
ONIONS		1 00	1 15
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	$	6 @	6½
Clear ribsides		5½	6
Hams		10½	11
Mess Pork, per bar			00
LARD—Crude			3
Best refined			5½
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$	21@	22
Under Fine		19	20
Creamery Rolls		21	22
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$	10½ @	10¾
N. Y. Flats		10¾	11
Skim Cheese		3	5
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$	16 @	16½
North Carolina		14½	15
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$	7 @	7¾
Ducks, per lb		8	9
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$	1 50 @	2 50
Sound common		3 00	4 00
Middling		6 00	7 00
Fancy		10 00	12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$	4 55 @	4 55
SHEEP		2 50	4 00
Hogs		3 60	3 80
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$	10 @	11
Raccoon		40	45
Red Fox		—	1 00
Skunk Black		—	80
Opossum		22	23
Mink		—	80
Otter		—	4 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	$	3 60 @	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		77⅝	78¾
RYE—Western		38	39
CORN—No. 2		31¾	32¾
OATS—No. 3		22½	23½
BUTTER—State		16½	17
EGGS—State		19	20
CHEESE—State		7	10

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$	3 60 @	4 80
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		75½	75¾
CORN—No. 3		31¾	31¾
OATS—No. 2		25½	26
BUTTER—State		19	20
EGGS—Penna. ft		18	19

Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle, of San Francisco, Cal., charged in London with stealing articles from stores and hotels, were released on $150,000 bail in Marlboro' Street Police Court.

P. J. P. Tynan, who was arrested last month in Paris in connection with dynamite conspiracy in England, has been released.

BY A BOMB.

A Wealthy Manufacturer Meets an Awful Death.

H. J. ANDRUS, YONKERS, N. Y.

The Victim Was Alone in His Office When a Loud Noise Was Heard —Many Persons Rushed in to Find His Body Mangled.

Hamlin J. Andrus, secretary of the Arlington Chemical Works, on Palisade avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., was instantly killed by a dynamite bomb, which the police believe was put there for the purpose of destroying life and property.

The body of the victim was mangled by the explosion.

Mr. Andrus was a man of wealth and lived in Yonkers in handsome style with his family. He left home in company with his son, Hiram, aged 20, a little before 8 o'clock in the morning, and they went to the factory together. As was their custom, the young man opened the safe and got out the books, after which he went from the office into the factory.

The office is a one-story building and stands detached from the factory proper The room used by the elder Mr. Andrus in the office building was separated by a thin board partition from the part occupied by the clerks.

It was a few minutes after eight o'clock when the explosion occurred. It shook the factory building, and was accompanied by the sound of crashing glass and a volume of smoke. A wild rush was made by the factory employes to the office. They were headed by young Andrus.

He found the floor of that portion of the office building occupied by his father covered with glass, mortar and broken furniture.

In one corner of the room he saw the bleeding and mangled body of his father, partly covered by debris. Imbedded in the flesh of the dead man was found several pieces of cast iron Other pieces corresponding to these were found in the office.

The pieces were carefully placed together, and, although all of them were not found, there was enough to show that the bomb which exploded was a piece of cast iron pipe about six inches long and one and a half in diameter.

Fastened to each end of this piece of pipe, was a cap which was screwed on. The odor and smoke indicated that the explosive was either dynamite or giant powder.

Information was received by the police to the effect that the bomb may have been intended for Mr. John F. Andrus, brother of the dead man and several times a millionaire.

John F. Andrus did not appear at the office of the chemical company Wednesday morning, as was his custom. On learning of the explosion and the death of his brother he hurried to the police station and communicated with Captain Mangin. He said the explosion might have been the work of anarchists and offered an explanation of his belief.

About three weeks ago, he stated, he was walking along Wall street, New York, when he was accosted by a rather seedy looking man who took him by the arm and said:

"Mr. Andrus, you are very wealthy. You have too much money, and I am one of a number of people who believe that you ought to distribute at least one-third of what you have among the poor. You will either do this or there will be a way found of compelling you to do it"

Mr. Andrus says he paid little attention to the man at the time and passed on his way.

The police were informed that Hamlin Andrus was in the habit of experimenting with explosive chemicals, and several iron tubes, similar to that by which he was killed, were sent to the police captain by an unknown man, who stated that he had made tubes of that nature for Mr. Andrus. The police are looking for this unknown man.

It is belived that the bomb was placed in a box under Mr. Andrus' desk, and that it was exploded when he went to the desk. No one was supposed to have the keys to the building except three reliable persons, who apparently know nothing about the explosion.

Mr Andrus was a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Yonkers and a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He was a public spirited citizen. His father was a Methodist minister.

SLAUGHTER OF ARMENIANS.

Horrible Story Told by a Christian Turk—Dumped in the Sea.

Madji Rahsian is a Christian Turk, who was one of the passengers on board La Gascogne, which just arrived in New York. He comes to this country on a business trip Through an interpreter he told about the massacres of Armenians. He was in Constantinople during the three days' massacre in August last.

During the three days 30,000 Armenians, he said, were slaughtered through the empire. Wagons filled with bodies were constantly passing through the streets in Constantinople. A cartload after cartload of these bodies were dumped into the sea. The sight was a sickening one, and what added to its horror was the fact that in these wagons were piled the dead and dying and the feeble cries of the wounded for release could be heard coming from the carts, but the appeals were utterly unheeded. Whether killed or wounded, all were thrown into the sea. Mr. Rahsian says that the Europeans have not been molested up to date. He added that they are leaving Constantinople, fearing that they may be attacked.

Marshall Ferguson, who lived in Gwinnett County, Tenn., near Stone Mountain, and who died two weeks ago, has reached the age of 86. He and his wife lived together for over sixty years. He made forty-two crops with two horses, having plowed with one for twenty and the other for twenty-two years.

EVILS OF CONTRACTION.

BLIGHTING EFFECTS OF A DECREASING VOLUME OF MONEY.

It Discourages All Productive Enterprises, Causes Money Hoarding and a Fall in Prices, and Foments Strife Between Labor and Capital.

While the volume of money is decreasing, even though very slowly, the value of each unit of money is increasing in corresponding ratio, and property is falling in price. Those who have contracted to pay money find that it constantly becoming more difficult to meet their engagments. The margins of securities melt rapidly away, and the confiscation by the creditor of the property on which they are based becomes only a question of time. All productive enterprises are discouraged and stagnate because the cost-producing commodities to-day will not be covered by the prices obtainable for them to-morrow. Exchanges become sluggish, because those who have money will not part with it for either property or services, beyond the requirements of actual current necessities, for the obvious reason that MONEY ALONE IS INCREASING IN VALUE WHILE EVERYTHING ELSE IS DECLINING IN PRICE. This results in the withdrawal of money from the channels of circulation, and its DEPOSIT IN GREAT HOARDS WHERE IT CAN EXERT NO INFLUENCE ON PRICES, as is evidenced by our experience during the past ten years in particular. This hoarding of money, from the nature of things, must continue and increase not only until the shrinkage of its volume has actually ceased, but until capitalists are entirely satisfied that money LYING IDLE ON SPECIAL DEPOSIT will no longer afford them revenue, and that the lowest level of prices has been reached. It is this hoarding of money when its volume shrinks, which causes a fall in prices greater than would be caused by the direct effect of a decrease in the stock of money. Money in shrinking volume becomes the paramount object of commerce instead of its beneficent instrument. Instead of mobilizing industry, it poisons and dries up its life-currents. It is the fruitful source of political and social disturbance. It forments strife between labor and other forms of capital, while itself hidden away in security gorges on both. It rewards close-fisted lenders and filches from and bankrupts enterprising borrowers. It circulates freely in the stock exchange, but avoids the labor exchange. It has in all ages been the worst enemy with which society has had to contend.

The great and still continuing fall in prices in this country has proved most disastrous to nearly every industrial enterprise. The bitter experience of the last few years has been an expensive but most thorough teacher. It has taught capitalists neither to invest in nor loan money on such enterprises, and just as thoroughly has it taught business men not to borrow for the purpose of inaugurating or prosecuting them. Of the few business enterprises now being successfully prosecuted, the larger part are based on a monopoly secured either by patents or exceptional conditions. The business man has discovered that the less active and enterprising he is the better he is off. The manufacturer avoids loss by damping down furnace fires and slowing down machinery.

Securities have already become so impaired through falling prices that loanable capital has fled affrighted from the newer and more sparsely settled sections of the country and accumulated in large amounts in the great financial centers where securities are more ample. The personal and property securities of individuals have generally ceased to be available, except at the highest rates of interest, or at ruinously low valuations. Money can be borrowed readily only upon such securities as bonds, which are based upon the unlimited tax-levying power of the Government, or upon the bonds and stocks of first class trunk lines of railroad corporations whose freight and fare rates are practically a tax upon the entire population and resources of the regions which they traverse and supply. The competition among capitalists to loan money on these more ample securities has become very keen, and such securities command money at unprecedentedly low rates. The low and lowering rates of interest, instead of denoting financial strength and industrial prosperity, are a gauge of increasing prostration. Large accumulations of money in financial centers, instead of being caused by the overflow of a healthful circulation, or even a proof of a sufficient circulation, are unmistakable evidence of a congested condition, caused by a decreasing and insufficient circulation. The readiness with which Government bonds, bearing a very low rate of interest, are taken, instead of showing that the credit of the Government is improving, is melancholy evidence of the prostrated condition to which industry and trade have been reduced. Those who have loaned money to this Government since 1861, have already received nearly as much in the increased value of their principal as in interest; and we venture the opinion that the bonds of a country like ours, bought immediately after the demonetization of silver in 1873, payable in gold at the end of thirty years, without any interest whatever, would, THROUGH THE INCREASE OF THE VALUE OF THAT METAL, PROVE A MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Let us return to the money of the Constitution, gold AND SILVER. Let us lend a helping hand to the CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE, whose great champion and advocate, William J. Bryan, is so earnestly in favor of a volume of money which shall keep pace with advancing population and commerce, and so ensure steadiness in prices. He holds truly, and we hold with him, that the highest moral, intellectual and material development of the country we all love so dearly is PROMOTED BY THE USE OF MONEY UNCHANGING IN ITS VALUE.—New York Suburban.

DOES HE REALLY LOOK AT THINGS DIFFERENTLY NOW?

Sept. 27, 1890
I am for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver product of the United States
McKinley
HANNA MORTGAGE
1896

THE ONLY HONEST DOLLAR.

It Is One Whose Purchasing Power Is Staple, Says Candidate Bryan.

The gold standard gives us a rising dollar, and a rising dollar means bondage, distress and misery to those who form the basis of all civilization and who are the strength and bulwark of every Government. If gold is to be our standard and a gold dollar is to be the unit, and we are to be content with its upward flights, then, my friends, I believe we ought to change the die. In the place of that face above which is written "Liberty," let us have a picture of a woman in chains and above it written "bondage." And instead of having on the other side the eagle, the emblem of National freedom, let us put a vulture, that lives upon the devouring of human kind.

They call the gold dollar an honest dollar. They know it is not an honest dollar, and those who love that dollar most love it because it is the most dishonest dollar the world has ever seen, and the more dishonest it becomes the greater their affection for it.

What is an honest dollar? An honest dollar would be a dollar of which the purchasing power would be stable; a dollar which rises in purchasing power is as dishonest as one which falls in purchasing power.

If you think the gold standard is absolutely necessary to the welfare of this country, you make a great mistake if you vote for me, because, if I can help it, the gold standard won't stay in this country for one moment. It shall be driven back to England, where it belongs.

Our opponents tell us that our dollar will be a cheap one. We tell them that they never called the silver dollar a cheap dollar until it was demonetized. We insist that legislation can undo what legislation did. We insist that the opening of our mints will create a demand which the closing of our mints destroyed, and that the demand for silver will raise the price of silver bullion to $1.29 anywhere in the world.

But you say it will be as hard to get a silver dollar as it is now under the gold standard. You overlook the first principles which must be understood in studying the money question. Gold has gone up because you destroyed its competitor. Restore its competitor and let silver be used on equal terms, and by increasing the volume of standard money you lessen the strain on gold and reduce the purchasing power of an ounce of gold throughout the world.

The silver dollar and gold dollar will be worth the same whether in the form of coin or in the form of melted bullion, but it will be easier to get either when you have the chance to get both than it is now, when you have to fight for one.—W. J. Bryan.

If Capt. Sverdrup's account of the voyage of Nansen's ship, the Fram, is correct, there will be no lack of volunteers for service when the Fram is ready to start again for the north pole. Capt. Sverdrup says "the principal work was to take regular observations, sleep and eat." There's a program that appeals to the average man. Who wouldn't be willing to spend a few months or more in that sort of an enterprise? Almost anybody in these hard times, even those who at the present moment are actively engaged in heroically saving their country, would jump at a chance to take regular observations, sleep and eat. For, after all, that is about what life amounts to, when you look at it from the latter end and reckon up its value.

DEMONETIZATION THE CAUSE.

The Fall in the Gold Price of Silver Not Due to Over Production.

Republicans claim that the fall in the gold price of silver is owing to the over-production of silver. Democrats claim that the fall in the gold price of silver is owing to the demonetization of silver: in other words, in the discrimination against it by the Governments of the leading Nations of the world in closing their mints to silver, thus giving gold the monopoly of the money function, causing it to appreciate since 1873 over 100 per cent. The Democrats can disprove the over-production argument with United States Treasury Department statistics.

When the mints of the United States, France and other Nations, excepting England, were open to silver and gold at ratios varying from 15.50 to 1, to 16 to 1, the unlimited demand for the metal up to 1873 at fixed ratios kept the bullion value in the market at figures at no time more than a fraction above or below the mint value. It mattered not how much greater the production of silver over gold, or gold over silver; the bullion ratio varied so slightly that the bimetallic standard was looked upon by economists as being the nearest to a perfect standard that could be devised. France can be taken as the best illustration, owing to the long trial of the double standard there during a period of revolutions and National disasters of a kind to wreck the stanchest of Nations. But France was never wrecked and her indemnity from panics and financial disturbances for seventy years prior to 1873 is attributed entirely to the maintainance of the bimetallic standard.

A speaker in Madison recently declared that France never maintained the standard of values at a fixed ratio. France did maintain her mint ratio of 15.50 to 1 for seventy years without the least difficulty. In the seventy years at no time did the BULLION VALUE OF SILVER FALL LOWER THAN 16.25 TO 1 AND AT NO TIME GO ABOVE 15.05 TO 1. Was the production of gold and silver during the seventy years equal? According to the Republicans it must have been, or, if not, how could the parity of the two metals have been maintained?

It was maintained by law, by the act which, by establishing the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, created an unlimited demand at a fixed ratio for products that were bound to be limited. And the fallacy of the over-production argument will be shown by the following figures:

The silver produced between 1792 and 1850 was $342,031,000 in excess of gold.

The gold produced between 1850 and 1873 was $1,574,800,000 in excess of silver.

The excess of silver over gold between 1873 and 1892 was $203,522,000. The excess of gold over silver between 1850 and 1892 was $1,371,278,000, and between 1792 and 1892 the gold excess was $528,947,000.

Did the $203,522,000 excess in the silver production since 1873, and up to 1892 cause the fall in the value of silver as measured by gold, or did the withdrawal of the free coinage privilege do it? If the excess did it, why did not the vastly greater excess of gold for the twenty-three years before 1873 reduce the value of gold? There is but one explanation. That is that the demonetization of silver by the United States and the European countries, thereby taking away from silver the unlimited demand at a fixed ratio, caused the appreciation of gold under the gold monopoly created by law and since maintained at the expense of the debtor Nation, the United States. If the free coinage privilege has nothing to do with the value of silver, how came it about that silver fell eighteen cents an ounce when the mints of India are closed? There is no foundation to the over-production argument. Gold has been cornered and the American farmers and business men are paying tribute to the money power that demonetized silver in 1873.—Madison (N. J.) Democrat.

SILVER NOTES.

Major McKinley says that a dollar will buy more than it ever would. That is our contention. The working man says: "Where am I to get the dollar?"

"Gold is the sovereign of sovereigns" is the quotation prominently displayed by a local financial journal. It is well to remember that this great Republic does not deal with sovereigns.

The United States Constitution forbids any State to "make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Mind you, the language is "gold and silver," not "gold or silver."

The single gold standard brings nothing but disaster to the people of this country, if we expect a few all-powerful bankers. There are in this country more than half a million men out of employment in the cities alone.

Mark Hanna's pawn, Major McKinley, said recently that an assemblage of workingmen touches his heart. The workingmen may well reply that the men who are endeavoring to secure McKinley's election have continually "touched" their pockets.

Mark Hanna has told the people of the United States that the man whom he holds in pawn for $118,000 is the advance agent of prosperity. But the people want to know whether his policy means prosperity for the producer and laborer or prosperity for the bond clipper and usurer. We say that it means the latter.

Mr. McKinley is seemingly greatly concerned about the country's honor, by which he means that the producers and laborers of the country should pay their debts with twice as much products of labor as was stipulated in the original contract. If Mark Hanna's pawn would consider his own honor and the honor of the country less he would be more respected.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says editorally that every free silverite is in reality nothing more or less than a fifty-three-cent anarchist. The usurers who own the paper in question are two hundred cent anarchists. Consequently the free silver men are not as great anarchists as those who abuse them.

Hon. Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, once made the remark that when the people understood the silver question they would be aroused as they never had been since the days of the crusades. In proof of this prophetic remark we only have to call attention to the wonderful assemblages which greet Mr. Bryan everywhere he goes in his Presidential campaigning tour.

Every Nation on the earth which is to-day upon a silver basis has prosperity in all of its agricultural and manufacturing departments. Every Nation on the face of the earth which is to-day upon a gold standard has business paralysis in every department of manufacturing and agricultural pursuits. This should be a "straw" to the mind of the uneducated voter as to which way he should vote, for "Ye shall know them by their fruits."

The Result Which Will Follow the Remonetization of Silver.

The restoration of silver to its constitutional place in the monetary system of the Republic will have no effect more disastrous than the raising of renewed hope in the breasts of the people and the giving of new impetus to all the plans of the producing masses. The actual amount of gold and silver in the world that is available for money is always about the same, at a ratio of 16 to 1. This has always been the case and will always be so, because these metals are strictly limited and are produced in about the same proportion to each other, but always in quantities much below the demand for them. If both metals were finally demonetized in all Nations and driven into the markets as mere commodities, there is no doubt that it would quickly be seen that much less than sixteen ounces of silver would be required to purchase one ounce of gold. With both metals enjoying similar privileges under the law at our mint, the natural ratio is 16 to 1, and any variation would be in favor of silver rather than gold. When we have re established this ratio, the rest of the civilized world will be forced to follow our lead, because we can get along without them a great deal more readily than they can without us. They will fall over each other to come in as soon as we set them the example.—Senator J. P. Jones, in Arena.

Wanted—Money Good in America.

To see a man with three varieties of patches on his pants, without a nickle in his pocket, with a wife whose next meal must be made from the scrapings of an empty flour barrel, stand on the street corner and talk of a money that is good in Yurrup, is a sight that makes one lose faith in the common sense of the human race. Give us money good in America, good everywhere and for everything; redeemable in labor, redeemable in groceries, in dry goods, redeemable for taxes, for mortgage interest, for debts of all kinds—genuine Uncle Sam money, Star Spangled Banner money, American money—good in the East, good in the West, good in the North, and good in the South.—Nevada Director.

Mosaics.

Mosaic floors, laid with small pieces of different colored stones set in regular patterns, were known to the Egyptians 1300 B. C. In Babylon floors of this kind dated from 1100 B. C.

DUE TO WILSON LAW.

A HEAVY INCREASE IN THE COUNTRY'S EXPORT BUSINESS.

Fair and Open Markets a Stimulus to the Export Trade—Under McKinleyism the United States Export Trade Was Instantly Checked.

A good deal of attention has been paid this year, in connection with the gold importations, to our recent very heavy decrease in merchandise imports. But, except in the case of grain, where the season's shipments from the United States have been extraordinary, little attention has been paid to the other factor of the country's increased exports. Yet in this regard the record is equally remarkable. One of the long familiar arguments for low tariffs or free trade has been the stimulation which our export trade in manufactures would receive from such fair and open markets. The Bureau of Statistics has just compiled the figures of our exports of manufactured goods during the fiscal year ending June 30, and the figures are printed in the New York Journal of Commerce. The comparison with previous years is so remarkable that we reprint here the entire table:

Year.	Exports of manufactures.—Value.	P. c. of total exports.	Total exports.
1880	$102,856,015	12.48	$823,946,35[illegible]
1885	147,187,527	20.25	726,682,949
1890	151,102,376	17.87	845,293,823
1891	168,927,315	19.37	872,270,283
1892	158,510,937	15.61	1,015,732,011
1893	158,023,118	19.02	831,039,785
1894	183,728,808	21.14	869,204,937
1895	183,535,743	23.14	793,392,599
1896	228,482,892	26.47	882,519,229

Two very interesting facts will be observed in connection with these figures. In the first place, the McKinley tariff law, which went into operation half-way through the fiscal year 1891, put an instantaneous check on the export trade in manufactures. The annual total dropped immediately $10,000,000, and there continued, even during the year of trade activity, 1892, and until the fiscal year 1894. It was towards the close of this year that the Wilson act became a law. Increase in exported manufactures was very considerable, even in 1894; it held its own throughout the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, during the greater part of which the manufacturers were hampered by serious currency disturbances. But it was in the fiscal year 1896 that the manufacturing export business really began to reap the benefit of the lower tariff. Although 1895 had provided the highest record up to date, 1896 showed the enormous gain, within the year, of $44,894,150. Returns already at hand for July and August show that the increase is continuing at a rapid rate during the current fiscal year. The bureau estimates, on the basis of returns already in hand, a total merchandise export record, for the year ending June 30, 1897, of no less than $250,000,000. The reason, both for the contraction under the McKinley act and for the large expansion under the Wilson law, is plain enough to all who know the part played in domestic manufacture by imported raw material. The increase in our exports is perhaps the most encouraging feature in the commercial outlook; it bears its own comment on tariff legislation.—New York Post.

Where Does the Wage Earner Come In?

A tariff is a tax, and when a duty is added to the cost of any article its price is increased by the amount of the tax. This is self-evident. Importers are not philanthropists nor are merchants eleemosynary agents. If the tariff were not a tax it would neither yield revenue nor afford protection. To increase the cost of living for the benefit of manufacturers or miners, without at the same time providing for an increase of the wages that pay the expense of living, is to wrong the workingman.

And yet when the McKinley tariff was under consideration in the House, ostensibly in the interest of labor, the majority refused to consider and peremptorily voted down a motion providing that the increase of duties in any schedule should be contingent upon a corresponding increase in the rate of wages paid in the particular industry protected, and that where this advance in wages was not made the old rate of duty should prevail.

The result was that the manufacturers got their bounties, but wages remained unchanged. Mr. McKinley will remember that he was challenged in vain, in the campaign following the going into effect of his tariff law, for a single instance of an advance of wages due to the increased duties. And this failure unquestionably had much to do with the million majority recorded against the party of high protection in the elections of 1890. The wage earners on one side and the "shopping women" on the other resented the injustice done them.—New York World.

McKinley's Belief.

Mr. McKinley devoutly believes that it is the Government's business to interfere in the private business affairs of the people; that Congress should legislate in such a manner as to put money in the pockets of certain interests, trusting to them to distribute a portion of it among their employes, and that wherever a languishing or a greedy interest may appear it is not only right but proper that the Government, exercising the power of taxation in its behalf, should do what is possible to sustain it at the expense of the whole people.

A Prediction Verified.

Hicks—Do you believe in presentiments?

Wicks—Yes; something told me only a little while ago that I was going to meet a bore.—Somerville Journal.

NOT A FAILURE.

The Wilson Law Yields a Large Revenue and Protects Workingmen.

Mr. McKinley persists in saying that the Wilson tariff law is a failure and must be replaced with one constructed on the "principle" of his bill of 1890.

Wherein is it a failure?

It yields, considering the depressed condition of trade, all the revenue that was expected from it. The shortage comes from the nullification of the income tax, which would have produced $30,000,000, while last year's deficiency was only $26,000,000. But with the big hole knocked in it by tax dodging plutocrats the law yielded in the past bad trade year $160,000,000. This is $29,000,000 more than the McKinley law produced in its last year, and within $17,000,000 of that law's yield in 1892.

As more revenue is necessary, owing to the extravagances of a second Billion-Dollar Republican Congress, new taxes should be levied on wealth in some form to remedy the inequalities of taxation and quiet, in some measure, the just discontent of the people.

The Wilson law does not fail to give labor all the protection that it needs. The average rate of duty last year was 41.75. The average in 1884, under the Republican commission tariff, was 41.61—a trifle lower. The World has shown that in the leading industries the duties actually exceed the total labor cost in the articles "protected." Here is an even more striking example:

The monthly wages paid in a ten-pot window glass (16x21) furnace in 1891 were:

In the United States	$2,241
In Belgium	1,584

The duty levied on the month's product of the Belgian furnace was:

Under the McKinley law	$2,937
Under the Wilson law	2,165

Here, it will be observed, the duties collected on a month's product of a glass furnace largely exceed the total wages paid in Belgium, and under the McKinley law exceeded the total wages paid here.

A deficiency occasioned by Congressional extravagance is no proof of a revenue law's failure. We will back a Republican Congress to spend more money than any tariff bill ever framed can yield!

Mr. McKinley must be more specific.—New York World.

Example of Free Trade.

The results of the six months' application of the free trade law which went into operation in New South Wales for the first time last fall have proven the utter fallacy of protection in countries old and new.

During the discussion of the measure predictions as to the evils which it would inflict on the colony were made from day to day. These predictions were based on arguments similar to those which are heard from McKinley whenever he addresses a delegation at Canton. It was declared that wheat growing would be abandoned. Protection of the home market became a campaign cry. That bugaboo—"a most damaging foreign competition in our home market"—was trotted forth as persistently as it is trotted forth by the Chinese statesmen to-day.

The present condition of the colony shows the value of the predictions. The area of wheat planting has been much larger this year than ever before. Farmers are leaving the protectionist colony of Victoria for the free trade colony of New South Wales because of the greater inducements to farming which the latter offers since free trade became an established fact. Trade has vastly improved in every particular.

How could it be otherwise? Farming, commerce and manufacture must flourish or languish together except one be taxed for the benefit of the other.

How has free trade affected labor in the colony? The question may be answered by the statement that wages are uniformally higher to-day and that hours of labor are shorter to-day than they are in any country in the world, not excepting the United States.—St. Louis Republic.

Plutocracy's Challenge.

The nominations at St. Louis were a triumph for plutocracy, monopoly and greed. Major McKinley is the chosen apostle of these forces, their peculiar representative and advocate.

The doctrine of excessive "protectionism" which bears his name, and which he insists is the one vital issue of this year's campaign, is their doctrine. Its application in practice means the enrichment of all the horde of monopolists, bounty-grabbers, trust speculators and other oppressors of the people.

It was Major McKinley himself who, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, permitted these people to invade the Capitol and write into the law all the license they wanted to levy unearned tribute upon the people. If he is elected President he is pledged up to the eyes not only to approve any bill for their benefit which they may persuade Congress to pass, but to use all the influence of the executive office to secure the passage of laws permitting them to tax the people at will and pocket the proceeds.

And for Vice-President they secured the nomination of one of themselves. Mr. Hobart is not only the attorney of illegal monopolistic combinations in defiance of plain statutory law, but is himself the President of one, the highly paid agent of another and a member of still other conspiracies in restraint of trade and in oppression of the people.

To Freshen Boiled Water.

Cold boiled water tastes flat because it has been deprived of air. To restore air pour water quickly from one jug to another.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct 29.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

For President.
WILLIAM J. BRYAN.
For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
J. L. SPANGLER.
For Assembly,
R. F. FOSTER.
JAMES SCHOFIELD.
For Sheriff,
W. M. CRONISTER.
For Treasurer,
C. A. WEAVER.
For Commissioners,
P. H. MEYER.
DANIEL HECKMAN.
For Register,
G. W. RUMBERGER.
For Recorder,
J. C. HARPER.
For Auditors,
FRANK W. HESS,
B. F. KEISTER.
For Coroner,
DR. W. W. IRWIN.
For Surveyer,
J. H. WETZEL.

BANG! Up goes wheat and the speculator rakes in millions of gold sweet. But the farmer, he is left in the cheat!

AINT it about time "farmer" John Hamilton comes back from his gold stumping trip, and attends to boiling his apple butter?

ON Bryan's side are all the plow-holders.

On the Hanna-McKinley side are all the bond holders. Think it over.

ALL the banks in the county and country, are openly or secretly for gold and against silver, because it brings them immense gains. Think it over.

The Republicans of Philadelphia have a bitter splitt on sheriff, which the Press thinks will cause Bryan to get 40,000 Republican votes.

The republican party is bigger than any man.—Altoona Tribune, rep.

Not a bit; Markhanna is bigger, he carries it in his vest pocket.

A vote for Weaver, for Treasurer, is for a most worthy man, whose fidelty to the duties of the office none can question. Give him your whole support.

ON Tuesday at a monstrous silver parade in Chicago, eggs were thrown at Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, who were riding in a carriage in the parade. The goldites are getting desperate.

Bigger prophets than labor pinching Hanna have arisen; he prophesies McKinley will have 272 electors.

A greater one, Quay, prophesies his man will have 302 electors; and,

Apsley, Repub congressional chairman, prophesies the gold-bug will have 325 electors.

The Bible prophesied truly, "there would many false prophets arise."

The price of silver from 1863 to 1872, ranged from 134 cents per ounce to 132. By the crime of 1873 congress was influenced by British gold to demonetize silver, the natural effect was the American silver kept dropping until now it is down to 63. Now British gold is being used to defeat Bryan and prevent our American silver from again taking its place as money. Voter, farmer, workingman, can you see who has been choking you?

Farmers, in P. H. Meyer and Daniel Heckman you have two worthy and well-known citizens from among your own class, for commissioners. They hail from two of the oldest and most esteemed families, the pioneers of our valley, and none of whom have held office or have been office seekers. To do their duty will be their highest aim in the important position of county Commissioners; their past lives, of unsullied reputation, are a guarantee that they will be faithful public servants.

No tax-payer can consistently vote for Harry Curtin and Phil Womelsdorf for assembly, since these gentlemen in the last session voted to squander hundreds of thousands of dollars in creating new offices and clerkships with fat salaries and in favor of raising the salaries of the old offices. Vote for Foster and Schofield.

Judge Simonton, rep., of Dauphin, on Tuesday scored some of the Philadelphia Republican organs with a red hot poker for trying a case in their columns which was to be heard before him regarding the "McKinley citizens ticket" as to whether it had a right to be printed on the ballot. This is a purely Republican fight between two factions. The Judge charges these organs indecently attempted to influence the court and public opinion.

SILVER A SOUND PLATFORM.

Yes, silver must be a sound platform which these truths attest:

The immortal Jackson, old Hickory, and all Democrats of his day, except a few bank-crats, were for silver.

Jackson set his foot on the banks when they tried to threaten him into their support.

Silver coinage was a principle of our government from Washington down to the crime of 1873, when English gold bribed our congress to demonetize silver, and make a British gold standard for the United States!!! This is where the Republicans now flopped to.

Grant and Lincoln thought silver coinage should be upheld.

Blaine and Garfield strongly advocated silver coinage.

Palmer, Ingersoll, Waterson, and Shurz, strongly endorsed silver coinage.

Republican National platforms, previous to 1896, had strong silver resolutions in them.

The Ohio Republican platform of 1896, a few months before McKinley's nomination, contained a strong silver resolution AND McKINLEY WAS THE AUTHOR OF IT.

All McKinley's speeches and votes previous to his nomination for President by the goldbugs and banks, were very strongly for silver coinage whenever the currency question was up.

Two years ago McKinley wrote a letter to a prominent Ohio Republican telling him how proud he was of his record in favor of silver, and gave his friend the dates of his votes for silver.

All but two Republican state conventions held in 1894 put a silver plank in their platforms.

Now this should convince any Republican that silver is a good platform or else admit that the past history of his party, and of McKinley, was a fraud and falsehood.

In addition to this, in brief, we have Democratic testimony from Jefferson and Jackson down to this day in favor of free coinage of silver and gold.

In 1888 Cleveland was nominated on a silver coinage plank and strongly endorsed it.

According to the present Hanna-goldbug howl, the Republican and Democratic parties were made up almost entirely of "anarchists" bent on destruction of the country! The only exception being a few Bank-ocrats. What a high compliment the Hannaite money sharks are paying to the patriotism of the American people!

Vote for Bryan next Tuesday, he does not stand on the British gold platform. Bryan stands for the good, old American principle of silver and gold coinage. We whipped England in 1776 and in 1812, now we'll repeat the drubbing in 1896.

England and English gold shall not rule and oppress the American farmer and workingman!

ARNOLD AND THE SOLDIERS.

Ridgeway, Pa., Oct. 20, 1896.

Editor Democrat:—W. C. Arnold, the present representative in congress, and who seeks re-election, is a lover of the old soldier—nit—only for his vote. Mr. Arnold has had opportunity to assist some veteran from the 28th district, as did other representatives, by obtaining for him a position in the folding room at Washington where public documents, speeches, etc., are wrapped and mailed. This job is worth $2 50 a day, and some 25 hands are employed—nearly all old veterans of the late war. Mr. Arnold was given opportunity to have a man appointed from his district, but no soldier was given the job! Jas. P. Baker, a brother of the editor and manager of the "Elk Advocate," was selected, and he has been having an easy time of it, as any old man can do the work after short practice. Mr. Baker has been at Ridgway from the middle of June to the middle of September and came home again on Sunday last to assist in bringing about Arnold's re-election, but his pay (so he says) never stopped. Why did not Arnold assist some deserving soldier, instead of Baker, who is a printer, and could have had work at home. Probably Arnold knows, but there are a good many soldiers in the district who don't know.

REPUBLICAN SOLDIER.

QUAY A POOR PROPHET.

Quay is prophesying the election of McKinley by not less than 272 electoral votes.

On November 1, 1892, Quay also prophesied for Harrison, as follows: "Mr. Harrison will be elected. It is my belief that he will carry the states of New York, Indiana and Connecticut. Existing conditions are such that the electoral vote of New York will elect him without Indiana and Connecticut—Indiana and Connecticut will elect him without New York."

Harrison was not elected and Cleveland got the three states of Indiana, New York and Connecticut.

Bryan will be elected next Tuesday.

INGALLS ON GOLD.

Senator Ingalls, one of the Republican gods, said the following in a speech, Feb. 15, 1878:

"No people in a great emergency ever found a faithful ally in gold. It is the most cowardly of all metals. It makes no treaty it does not break. It has no friends it does not sooner or later betray. Armies and navies are not maintained by gold. In times of panic and calamity, shipwreck and disaster, it becomes the agent and minister of ruin."

Woodward Warblings—News from the Narrows End.

Daniel Engle and Wm. Throstle had business in Mifflinburg and Lewisburg on Saturday.

Calvin Hayes, Union county's surveyor, is here surveying land for Mrs. Miranda Motz.

Corn husking in this section is about finished.

"Hurrah for Bryan and Free Silver," is the sentiment of the voters of East Haines township.

Lottie Miller of Rebersburg is spending a few days pleasantly at the residence of R. M. Wolfe.

Laura Haines, of Fort Scott, Ks., a sister of our townsman W. F. Ettlinger, is here on a visit with friends.

Rev. J. J. Lohr has opened a series of meetings in Grace U. E. church.

F. P. Guisewite and wife attended the wedding of the latter's sister at Aaronsburg, on last Thursday even'g.

Haines Brothers moved to the old Voneida farm last week, while Susan Bruner took charge of the Haines homestead.

Post-master L. D. Orndorf purchased the Benj. Orndorf property at Executor's sale, for $1000.

Woodward can now boast of "Goldite headquarters," with Wm. Simpson Motz, manager. No use, Simps, you had better join the "Free Silver Gang" and be in swim. McKinley is no good.

John J. Orndorf was laid up with a lame back and is now unable to convert the goldite Republicans.

Rev. S. Shortess took one of the orphans of the late John Barner to the orphan school at Troy, Ohio.

A handsome monument was erected over the grave of the late Noah Weaver, on Wednesday.

Linden Hall Local Licks for Live Readers.

Have had genuine autumn weather the past few weeks—one day the sun would shine, the next day it would rain and the following day be cold and disagreeable, but had beautiful weather this week. Farmers are busy putting away apples, potatoes and husking corn.

N. Zeigler and family of Earlystown were visiting at the home of Mr. Zeigler's parents on Sunday.

Mrs. Lena Carper, of this place, is confined to the house at the present; hope she will soon be restored to her former good health.

George Vantries and wife, of Bellefonte, were visiting at the home of Henry Zeigler, on Sunday.

Sunday school very slim on Sunday; where are all our teachers and scholars? hope they were not out for chestnuts.

John Stover and wife, of Lauvertown, were the guests of Wm. Stover and family over Sunday.

Mr. Rishel and wife, of Boalsburg, were pleasant callers in our vicinity on Sunday.

Sadie Lee, of Tusseyville, visited her parents at this place the other day.

Mrs. Philip Bradford is spending a few days at her parents' home near Colyer, this week.

George Swab made a flying trip to Centre Hall, last Saturday.

Harris twp's stone crusher having finished its job at Centre Hall, has got back and will crush stones on the David Meyer farm.

Made a Good Silver Speech.

The free silver club of Bellefonte held its meeting in the Court House on last Wednesday evening, 21. Mr. Charles Kurtz was one of the first speakers and occupied the attention of the audience for one hour and a half in replying to Messrs. Atherton, Lowry, and Reeder's speeches. It was a surprise to the public for Charley to develop into a blooming orator. C. S. Bower, Esq., also made an address on the coinage question.—Howard Hornet.

Mr. Kurtz was congratulated all around on the success of his speech.

Mifflin County Deaths.

Mrs. E. E. Symonds, Reedsville, aged 31 years; Mrs. Jacob Stutor, Union township, aged 76 years; Sylvester Bergen, Belleville, 17 years; Alex. Black, near Lewistown, a veteran of the civil war.

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For the whole family

Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Beautiful Complexion, Perfect Health in

Cascarets TRADE MARK

CANDY CATHARTIC CURE CONSTIPATION

NEVER GRIPE 10c NEVER SICKEN 25c NEVER WEAKEN.

Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Sample and book free. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO OR NEW YORK. 150

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NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE NO-TO-BAC

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY YOUR OWN DRUGGIST.

New Spring Stock.

We have just received an exceptionally large stock of Spring and Summer goods, a stock that is the latest from the mills and factories. In Serges we have a finer assortment than ever, and they have been reduced in price 25 per cent; all shades and colors. Ask to see them. You may want something in Underclothing. We think we have just what you want, a full and complete line. Dry Goods and Dress Goods never were so cheap, and such quality for the money is startling. Straw Hats in abundance. A new line of China and Queensware. The China Dinner Set in the window, 100 pieces, only $14.00. Cant be beat in price. Other line have as big bargains.

KREAMER & SON.

10 times out of 10

The New York Journal recently offered ten bicycles to the ten winners in a guessing contest, leaving the choice of machine to each. All of them chose

Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Nine immediately, and one after he had looked at others. And The Journal bought Ten Columbias. Paid $100 each for them, too. On even terms a Columbia will be chosen

10 times out of 10

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

....GRAND OPENING.... AT SPRING MILLS

A grand opening will take place at Spring Mills on Thursday,

OCTOBER 22nd,

in the Smith building, near the depot, of the

PHILADELPHIA BARGAIN CLOTHING HOUSE.

A fine line of Ready Made Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods. New and complete stock in every department. Will be sold during the next 30 days at cost.

M. GLOSSNER,

Spring Mills, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE:—

In re-assigned estate of J. C. & W H. Runkle. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 230 Aug Term 1895

The undersigned, having been appointed an auditor by said Court to distribute the balance of the fund in the hands of the Assignee as shown by account as filed and confirmed absolutely, to and among those legally entitled thereto, notice is hereby given that he will be at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., for the duties of his appointment on the 10th day of November next at 10 a. m, at which time and place all parties interested may appear and prove their claims or forever afterwards be debarred from coming in on said fund. J. W. ALEXANDER.
oct14-3t Auditor.

—The knack of looking well is due principally to the clothing one wears; to dress well does not necessarily mean that one must own a silver mine or have a "corner" on gold. Inquire at the Philadelphia Branch—what they don't know about fitting you out nobbily and at a low figure no one else knows.

Are You Afraid?

TO READ BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION?

The New York Journal is the only Metropolitan paper indorsing

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and it daily publishes articles by the leading financiers of the country on both sides of the question,

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It is progressive, liberal and always espouses the cause of the masses. Every broad minded man should read it, whether Republican or Democrat.

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The New York Journal,
Circulation Department, NEW YORK.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago. sept10-16t

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE—THE UNDERsigned will offer her fine farm, situate in Potter township at private sale at a bargain. Apply to or address LYDIA A. FAUST,
sept3-tf Potters Mills.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Williamsport, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.50 p. m., New York, 5.55 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6 00 p. m, Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Williamsport, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Williamsport and Philadelphia.

8.04 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.32 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m., week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m, Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.27 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.23 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre, 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays. Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.40 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P M	A M	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M	P M
1 38		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
1 45		5 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
1 53		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
1 58		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 07		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 18		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 25		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
2 55		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 41
3 02		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 22
3 08		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 25
3 17		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 17
3 23		8 02	Penn Caves	7 14		3 10
3 31		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 02
3 37		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
3 44		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 48
3 48		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 43
3 53		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 38
3 58		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 34
4 07		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 24
4 10		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 21
4 15		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m. 10 19 a m. 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m. and 5 06 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 5.11 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 49	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 55	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 58	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore		4 30	7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve		4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.		2 40	*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		†8 35	*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00	5 30
6 00			NEW YORK		†4 30	
			(Via Tamequa.)			
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m	Arr	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	3½	7½	11½	WESTWARD
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM	
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21	
6 20	1 02	8 40	Colerville	6 37	10 37	4 26	
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30	
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33	
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38	
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42	
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47	
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52	
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54	
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03	
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 21	5 06	
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08	
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10	

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE. —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land. In a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago. sept10-16t

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——James Stewart, of New Bloomfield, Pa., spent several days in town this week.

——Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Huyett and daughter, of Warnersville, Pa. arrived last week on a visit to friends in this place.

——Mrs. W. P. Shoop after spending several weeks with friends at this place left for her home at Scranton last Saturday.

——Our old friend, Wm. Rishel, of Tusseyville, gave us a call, and informs us the general health over there is good.

——Miss Martha Wilson, on Church street, has been confined to the house the past week, suffering from a severe cold.

——W. H. Meyer, Coburn's retired merchant, gave us a call, and put his label in good shape. He tells us things look healthy for Bryan down there.

——Mrs. Elmer Campbell, of Linden Hall, spent last Thursday with her mother, Mrs. Jane Love, on Church, street, who has been sick.

——Miss Duck and Miss Blanche Durst, of the Lock Haven Normal, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Durst, east of town, over Sunday.

——Mrs. Martha Wood and two children, who have been visiting friends at this place for some time departed Wednesday for their home in Ridgeway, Ill.

——Our esteemed Democratic friend, John Shafer, of Madisonburg, was in town on Wednesday, visiting his aged mother at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. Bartges.

——George Benner returned last week from Boston, where he and his wife had been visiting friends. George has accepted a position at Boston and will remove to that place in a short time.

——Mrs. Martha Orlady left on Wednesday, after having spent several months with friends at this place. She will spend the winter with her son, Superior Judge George Orlady, at Huntingdon.

——J. W. Runkle, of Middleburg, formerly of near this place, gave our sanctum a call, and advertises some valuable real estate for sale. Snyder county has not yet shaken his Democratic faith.

——Candidates Harrison Kline and Matt Riddle gave us a call while passing thro here on an electioneering trip; there is no doubt of both of 'em being elected if they could get votes enough.

——Commissioners Strohm and Adams illumined our sanctum with their presence a few days ago, to see how the work of printing the election ballots was progressing and were pleased to find all under first class headway.

——Henry Emerick, of Far. Mills, gave us a call and put his newspaper label in healthy shape. He keeps up to time in all things and has his fall work, corn husking, potato raising and such all done; he only needs to do his butchering yet and with lots of sausages he will be as independent as a prince until next spring.

To Clean Spectacles.

Sometimes the lense of spectacles become greasy, and no amount of ordinary rubbing will get them bright. A piece of tissue paper, dipped in a weak solution of washing soda, will prove effectual. When a lense becomes brown or nasty looking use a paste of rouge and water. This must be used by rubbing briskly, with either the point of the finger or the side of the hand. This applies also to photographic or other lenses, except the object glass of a telescope. Misty, unclean spectacles are extremely dangerous to the eyesight.

The Darlington, Wis., Journal says editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

Weekly Weather Report.

	Temperature: Highest.	Lowest.	
Oct. 22	49	31	cloudy.
" 23	45	32	part cloudy.
" 24	51	30	clear.
" 25	50	30	clear.
" 26	64	27	clear.
" 27	68	33	cloudy.
" 28	69	38	part cloudy.

Rainfall: On 22d, afternoon, .27 in., at night .30 inches.

Counterfeits at Jersey Shore.

Jersey Shore citizens are excited over the passing upon their merchants several counterfeit dollars by a boy a few days ago. They are light in weight but good imitations of the genuine dollar.

Our Kitchen

No kitchen is kept cleaner than the premises devoted to the manufacture of **NONE SUCH Mince Meat.** No housewife can be more fastidious in the matter of preparing food than we are in the selection and preparation of the materials of which it is made. The cleaning of the currants (for one thing) is more thoroughly done by means of perfected appliances, than it would be possible to do it by hand.

Its cleanliness, purity, wholesomeness and deliciousness are good reasons for using **NONE SUCH Mince Meat.** The best reason is its **saving**—of time, of hard work, of money. A ten cent package affords you two large pies, without trouble to you beyond the making of the crust. Makes just as good fruit cake and fruit pudding as it does mince pie. Sold everywhere. Be sure and get the genuine.

Send your name and address, and mention this paper, and we will mail you free a book—"Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving"—by one of the most famous humorous authors of the day.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Is As Clean As Yours

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

Net Price per Set of Four Wheels, with Round-Edge Steel Tire on, Bolted and Oiled Warner, Shell Band and Wood Hub.

Size of Tire Used.	X Quality.	XX Quality.	XXX Quality.	XXXX Quality.
⅞ x 7-32	$8 00	$10 00	$12 00	$14 00
1 x ¼	9 00	11 00	13 00	15 00
1¼ x 5-16	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00
1¼ x 5-16	11 00	13 00	15 00	17 00

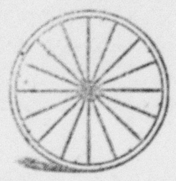
Sarven Patent Wheels, 50 cents per set extra.

⅞-in. Tread Wheels, with ⅞ or 15-16 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 00. Add $1 00 for Welding and Setting.

1-in. Tread Wheels, with 1 or 1 1-16 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 25. Add $1 25 for Welding and Setting.

1¼-in. Tread Wheels, with 1¼ or 1¼ in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 75. Add $1 50 for Welding and Setting.

I manufacture Wheels ⅝ to 4 in. Tread, with or without Tires on.



Also Jobber in Springs, Axles, Bolts, Clips, Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Varnish, Rubbers, Carriage Cloths, etc.

W. W. BOOB,

Manufacturer of Wheels and Jobber in Carriage and Wagon Hardware of every description.

Centre Hall, Pa. - - - Call and get prices.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	75
Rye	30
Corn	35
Oats	18
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	14
Eggs	18
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	16
Sides	6

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, composed of the county of Centre and the Hon C. A. Faulkner, the Associate Judge in said Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of October, 1896, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of Nov., the 23d day of Nov 1896, and to continue 2 week. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Notice is also hereby given and by virtue of the precept of the judges aforesaid, issued as aforesaid, there will be held a special Court of Common Pleas for the trial of civil causes, beginning Monday, November 16th, 1896, at 10 o'clock, upon which all persons summoned as jurors, are required to attend.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, 1896, and the one hundredth and nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN P. CONDO.
Sheriff.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa., there will be exposed at public sale at the residence of Daniel Runkle, dec'd, at Spring Mills, Centre County, Pa., on

WEDNESDAY, NOV 18, 1896.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, p. m., the real estate of the said Daniel Runkle, dec'd, bounded and described as follows, to wit: No. 1. A Fine Farm, situate in Georges Valley, 1½ miles south of Spring Mills, bounded on the east by lands of George Gentzell, on the south by Levi Reeder heirs, on the west by J. B. Long and on the north by James Evans and R. M. Cain, containing

126 ACRES AND 53 PERCHES

and allowance. Thereon erected a good 2-story frame dwelling house, large bank barn, wagon shed, good well at house and barn, good orchard and all the necessary out buildings. The land is in a high state of cultivation and being ½ mile to church and school.

No. 2. A Fine House and Lot situate at Spring Mills, bounded on the north by turnpike road, on the east by lands of Amelia Hettinger, on the south by lands of Dr. F. H. Van Valzah and on the west by William Allison, containing

8 ACRES AND 124 PERCHES.

Thereon erected a two-story Frame Dwelling House, bank barn, summer house, and all the necessary outbuildings, 2 wells, one cistern and a good young orchard. The land being under high state of cultivation.

No. 3. Timberland, situate in Gregg township, bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Harshberger, on the west by Grove and Wolf, on the south by George Breon heirs, and on the east by Harvey Vonada et. al., containing

50 ACRES.

of good young chestnut timber.

TERMS OF SALE. Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale; one third on confirmation of sale, balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on premises.

W. G. RUNKLE, Attorney. J. W. RUNKLE, Administrator, Middleburg, Pa.

PATENTS

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LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHANICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE: Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa., there will be exposed at public sale at the late residence of Col. John Rishel, deceased, one-half mile north-west of Farmers Mill's postoffice, in Gregg township, Centre county, Pa. on

THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1896,

sale to begin at 1 o'clock p. m. The real estate of the said Col. John Rishel, deceased, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the east by lands of Mrs. Catharine Neidigh, G. D. Armbruster, R. J. Smith's heirs, and H. D. Hagen; on the south by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs and Catharine Rishel and on the west by lands of Catharine Rishel, Emma Rachau, Jeremiah Stover and McMurray's heirs, and others, and on the north by lands of E. Eungard, R. J. Smith's heirs, and Samuel Long, containing

160 ACRES AND 153 PERCHES

neat measure. About 12 acres thereof being well timbered with white pine, white oak, red oak, walnut, ash, linn, hemlock, sugar maple, etc. Thereon erected one two-story Dwelling House, 28x41, and a large bank barn, horse power shed, wagon shed, and sheep stable attached, carriage house, corn house, or crib, and pig stable, almost new, together with all necessary outbuildings, such as wood house, chicken house, oven house, dry house, smoke house, spring house, etc, with an orchard containing the choicest varieties of fruit, consisting of about 140 apple trees, besides cherries, pears, plums, grapes, etc. There is also a spring of the best of limestone water within about forty rods of the house, the water of which is conveyed to the house, spring house and barn, by iron pipes; said spring has never failed, besides there are several other small streams which pass through the farm sufficient for watering stock, etc. The farm is adapted either for dairy or farming purposes, and the location and soil are almost equal to any in Penns or Brush Valleys, and is in a good state of cultivation, it being situated about ¾ mile south of Penn Cave, and 2¼ miles north-west of Spring Mills, the latter being the nearest railroad station; and one-half mile north-west of Farmers Mill's postoffice, and within sight of two churches and one public school building, besides other conveniences.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third payable in cash upon confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, with interest, and the remainder at the death of the widow of said deceased, the interest thereof payable annually during her life; the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. M. L. RISHEL, Administrator of said dec'd.

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RESULTS SHOW WHAT IS FACT OR FANCY

Our buyers have just returned from the Eastern cities and, having bought great quantities of Fall and Winter Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Etc., on favorable Cash terms, we are able to make our prices so small that you will wonder why it is your money goes so far.

Come and See How Much Your Dollar Will Buy Here.

Clothing—Our blow at Clothing prices has broken the grip of hard times. We do not exagerate; every claim a truthful fact. We show this season Boys' Suits that other dealers advertise as cheap at 89c and a $1—our price 69c.

Better quality Boys' Suits at 75c, 98c, $1.24.

Boys' Good Heavy Suits at $1.49, 1.98, 2.25, 2.50 up to the finest all-wool Jersey, Kersey, and Cheviot cloths at $6.

Youth's Suits that other dealers advertise as cheap at 2.50, we sell at $2.

Men's Suits that other dealers advertise as cheap at 3.75 we sell at $3.50.

Men's All-wool suits that other merchants advertise as cheap at $5 we sell at 4.50.

Better All-wool Mens Suits made of Kersey, Cheviot, Boucle and Clay Worsted that other dealers advertise as cheap at from $7 to 20, we sell at 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and up to 15.

Children's Overcoats that other merchants advertise as cheap at 1 and 1.25, we sell at 95c.

Better Childrens Overcoats that other merchants advertise at 1.75, 2.50, 3 and 5, we sell at 1.49, 1.75, 2.25, 3 and 4.

Men's Overcoats at $3 that others advertise as cheap at from $4 to 20, we sell at $5, 4.50 5, 6, 7, 8.50 and up to 15.

Men's Storm Overcoats at 2.50—Men's good heavy storm overcoats at 2.50, 4.50, 6 and 7.

Youths' Overcoats, ages 14 to 19, Youths heavy, nobby striped overcoats 2.50.

Youths' Fine Beaver overcoats, ages 14 to 19, Fine black and blue Beaver cloth overcoats, elegantly lined and trimmed, at from 5 to $10.

Mens' Trousers at 65c—mens good heavy working pants at 65c; better ones at 98c, 1.25

A Special Bargain in All-wool Trousers—A big lot of mens all-wool pants made to sell for 2.50, we sell at 1.50.

An immense stock of Men's Boots and Shoes, Ladies' fine Dongola pat. leather tipped Shoes, Ladies' fine kangaroo, calfskin, Morocco laced and button shoes, boys' and girls' school and fine dress shoes at prices that defy competion.

No other store in Centre county can show such a handsome assortment of Fine Dress Goods, Ladies and Childrens Coats and Capes. In addition to the fine and large assortment the prices will be found small in every particular.

Men's, boys, ladies and childrens gum shoes 14c, 25, 35, 40 up to the best.

Good calicoes at 3½c per yard—good fast color calicoes that other merchants advertise as cheap at 5c, we sell at 3½c per yard.

Ginghams—Good quality ginghams that other merchants advertise as cheap at 5c, we sell at 4½c per yard.

Unbleached Muslin 4c, good yard wide unbleached muslin that other merchants advertise as cheap at 4½c per yard, we sell at 4c.

Bleached muslin—Good yd wide bleached muslin that other merchants advertise as cheap at 5c, we sell at 4½c per yard.

Good Canton flannel 4c that other merchants advertise as cheap at 7c, we sell at 5c per yd; one grade a little lighter weight at 4c per yd.

Heavy Shirting 4½ that other merchants advertise as cheap at 5c, we sell at 4½c per yard.

Red Flannel—All wool heavy red twilled flannel that other merchants advertise as cheap at 14c, we sell at 12.

Better all wool red flannel that other merchants advertise as cheap at 25c, we sell at 20c.

Lumbermans flannel 25c—that other merchants advertise as cheap at 30c, we sell at 25c.

Heavy one half wool gray mixed flannel 12½c that other merchants advertise as cheap at 15c, we sell at 12½c per yard.

Heavy grey blankets 50c—That other merchants advertise as cheap at 65c and 98c., we sell at 50c and 74c.

Better gray blankets 1.25—That other merchants advertise as cheap at 1.48, we sell at $1.25.

Big bargain in red blankets, full size heavy all wool red bladkets that other merchants as cheap at 2.50, we sell at 2.35 a pair.

Dress Goods—New weaves, new combination of colors, in Rouerettes, Boucles, Covert and Mottled Cloths, Boucle Plaids, All Silk and Silk and Wool Plaids, All wool Storm and Fine Serges, Homespun cloth at from 5c per yard up to 1.50 per yard.

Fine Imported Dress Patterns, Cardinal, Blue, Gray, Green, Brown Grounds over it only one dress pattern of a kind, so that no two dresses will be alike. They are selling everywhere at 1.25 per yard, our price 98c.

A big towel bargain—An all linen Huckaback bordered towel, 39 in. long, 18 in. wide, worth 15c, we sell at 8c.

An Elegant 4-botton Kid Glove Bargain, 69c, a fine large buttoned, heavily embroidered back, ladies kid glove, black and colors, real value 1.25, our price 69c a pair.

Ladies Coats in all the new cloths and latest style cuts, An elegant two-colored Boucle, made with reversible fronts, can be worn as a shield front or double box plait, very handsome buttons, new sleeves, great value at $10.00, our price 8.

A better quality in Caterpiller effect, cheap at $14.00, our price 10.

Rough Cloth Coats as low as 4.50.

Fine Beaver and Kersey Cloth Ladies Coats, a handsome Kersey Cloth coat, real value $15, our price 9.50.

A large assortment in low priced Ladies Coats and Capes, a nice, heavy cloth, double ladies cape, real value 4.50, our price 3.75.

A plainer ladies cape, real value $3.50, our price 2.45.

Silk Plush Ladies Capes, handsomely silk lined, thibet fur trimmed, best quality silk plush capes, 30 in. long, 100 in. sweep, real value $15.00, our price 10.

Shorter silk plush capes at $8, 6, and 4.98.

Ladies coats at $1.75; Ladies Beaver cloth coat, cheap at 3.50, our price 1.75.

Childrens and Misses coats in light and dark Serpentine effects in all colors, from 98c up to $7. Caps to match.

Underwear; the most complete assortment of Mens, Ladies and Childrens Merino, Natural Wool and Heavy ribbed shirts, drawers and union suits, from 7c a piece up to the finest all wool non-shrinkable goods.

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SPECIFICS.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary $750, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago. sept 10-16t

DEFERRED.

Love came knocking at my heart
One summer day—
Came knocking softly at my heart,
I said him nay;
"Oh, May is merry, and June is long,
And gay with blossom and wild birds' song;
The golden hours are free, are free;
What sweeter can you bring to me?
I pray you, wait
Without the gate."

Was that a knocking at my heart
One winter day?
The faintest echo in my heart!
The world was gray;
And drear the winter; my garden close
Lay chill and silent with drifting snows.
I swung the portals open wide:
"Oh, enter, stranger, and abide!"—
Love's ghost did wait
Without the gate.
—Celia A. Hayward, in Lippincott's.

A CLEVER PLAY.

"There! I have the satisfaction of knowing what it is all about, and of appearing dignified and firm at the same time!"

Mr. Stanton chuckled to himself as he held a sealed envelope up to the light critically.

"I told him I should return his letters unopened, and there this one goes for all the world as if I hadn't an idea of what it contains."

And with another pleased little gurgle at his own sharpness, Mr. Stanton placed the letter addressed to "Luke Stanton, Esq., Grand Hotel, Great Startmouth," into another envelope and readdressed it to "Adrian Stanton, Esq., Turner Studios, Ruskin Road, Kensington." Then he rang the bell and delivered it to the waiter to be put into the London postbag; after which he walked to the bay window and stood looking out upon the calm sea and long expanse of yellow sand.

Great Startmouth is not a fashionable seaside resort; indeed, it is chiefly frequented by convalescent dyspeptics, Anglo-Indians, with sallow complexions and short tempers, and other invalids. Luke Stanton had come there partly on account of his health; partly because he held shares in the new hotel and other schemes for making Great Startmouth a little less funereal and a little more profitable. But, greedy as the financier was generally occupied with his companies and his schemes, at the present moment he was thinking of neither, as he stood gazing blankly out on the beach, his hands thrust deep into his pockets, jingling the loose coins and keys therein.

Mr. Stanton was busy repeating to himself the contents of the letter he had just sent back. Adrian Stanton was his only son, who, by all the laws of heredity and advisability, should have been his right hand. Alas, for the crookedness of the world! Young Stanton had flatly declared to his father, some three or four years previously, that he hated the city; that he could not calculate the commonest sum of simple interest and that he would never understand the intricacies of the stock exchange—that, in short, he detested "business" and meant to devote himself to art. Luke stormed and raved, but had ended in giving in, and, in spite of his affected indifference and contempt, had been not a little pleased when, last year, the hanging committee of Burlington House had accepted a small canvas signed "Adrian Stanton." True, it had been so hung that it was impossible to see it without risking a dislocated neck, but that detail the old man conscientiously ignored. So far, so good. Luke Stanton was almost reconciled to art, and was rather given to talking about "my son's studio," when all at once the whole fabric toppled about his ears in the most ghastly fashion. Adrian came to him one day with the news that he was engaged to be married. It was unexpected, but not necessarily disastrous until the fatal truth was disclosed—he, Luke Stanton, the great city man, heavy alike of purse and moral reputation, was expected to welcome as his daughter-in-law—a model! There was a scene—all the stops of paternal indignation and filial ingratitude were pulled out to their fullest, and it ended in Adrian walking out of the house.

He made several further attempts to see his father and bring him to a more amicable frame of mind, but ineffectually, and at last, in spite of the threats to stop his allowance, to cut him out of his will, Adrian Stantan took to himself the girl of his choice and duly informed his father of the fact.

It was then that the family solicitor, at Luke's dictation, indited the young man a letter, informing him that his father desired to hold no further communication with him, and that any letter addressed to his father from Adrian would be returned unopened.

This had happened six months ago, and Mr. Stanton invariably acted as he had done now—opened the letters over a steaming bowl of water, read them, refastened them and sent them back. He was just now ruminating on the last epistle. It was in the same strain as usual: Adrian asked for no money, was able to support his wife by his brush, modestly enough, still sufficiently, but he wanted his father to recognize her, to know her—he wanted reconciliation.

"And don't he wish he may get it! I recognize the hussy? Never! Oh! he can support her, can he? So much the better, for he won't get any help from me, now or at any other time. I know what it is—he's afraid I'll marry again!"

And then Luke Stanton fell into a reverie. After all, why not? Many men did marry after 60, and—and——. He looked at his watch hurriedly—a quarter to 4; then his eyes eagerly scanned the stretch of beach.

"She'll be getting back directly," he murmured, and catching up his hat went to disport himself along the parade.

Presently he hastened his step a little as a slight figure in a muslin gown fluttered into view at the far end of the parade.

"Oh, Mr. Stanton! You quite startled me! How delighted to meet you!"

She was a dainty little person, with a genuine complexion, big blue eyes and the most puzzling and bewitching hair, which seemed to run the whole gamut of tints from brown to gold as sunbeams played on it. She looked up into the old gentleman's face with the most confiding expression.

"Isn't it provoking? There is absolutely no news."

"Really, I'm delighted—I mean," he corrected himself hurriedly, "it is most extraordinary."

"Isn't it? I came down here a week ago to meet my aunt and uncle, as we had arranged before they went abroad, and, to my amazement, found no one here."

"Yes, yes," he put in soothingly. "It was very trying. Poor little girl. Poor child!"

"I should have gone straight back to London if it hadn't been for you, Mr. Stanton. You have been more than kind to me."

"Not at all, my dear young lady. I was touched at the loneliness of your position, anxious to be of service to—to so charming a waif."

She shot him a grateful glance.

"But I think I really must go home now. I went to Carlinford, as you suggested, thinking that some letter might be awaiting me at the postoffice, but as I tell you, there was nothing. I cannot think what has happened to my friends. I feel I must go back to London to-morrow."

"To-morrow!" Mr. Stanton stopped aghast and looked down at her. "You mean to leave Startmouth——"

"Yes."

"I——at least you will allow me to see you safe to London—to your friends. Oh! I forgot, my poor child—you are an orphan. But at any rate, you will let me take you back to the people with whom you were staying!"

"Oh, no!" she said hurriedly. "I could not think of giving you so much trouble."

"Trouble! If it were not that it means losing you at the end, I should call it a pleasure. There! It is settled, isn't it? And what time shall we go?"

"Indeed, Mr. Stanton, I cannot accept your escort. It—I—they—oh! can't you understand?"

Her face was turned away from him; they had wandered away from the parade on to the beach and she was drawing cabalistic figures on the shifty sand with her parasol. He looked at her for a second, and then he felt the blood rushing to his head.

"My dear Miss Alban, do you mean that any one—that some one——"

She nodded, not desisting from her diagrams.

"That some one has dared to hint that—that—you know what I mean——"

Apparently she did, for she answered in a low voice:

"That is it. I overheard something in the drawing room this morning; and what would they say if you came to London with me?"

There was a moment's pause, and with a sudden gulp, Luke Stanton plunged manfully into the deep waters of a declaration. They would say in truth—that he could not bear to lose her, that he loved her, that he wanted nothing better than to hear her say she would be his wife. Would she say it here—now? He was an old man, triple her age, no doubt—but—but—. He stopped out of breath and red of face, and Miss Alban covered her face with her hands and made no answer—even when, having recovered himself, Mr. Stanton pressed her still further.

"I don't know," she murmured; "I must have time to think. I—am so surprised."

Of course she should have time to think—until to-morrow. Would she tell him to-morrow?

An inarticulate sound no doubt meant yes, and then came a more coherent, "You will go now, won't you? I want to be alone."

And with many a backward glance Luke Stanton went. He chuckled to himself again as in his own room his eyes fell on the bowl of water, cold now, over which he had opened Adrian's letter. He would be finely caught; and it was not a case of cutting off his nose to spite his face, for Kittie Alban was as pretty a girl as any one could wish, and a perfect little lady.

He took unusual pains over his dressing, crumpled innumerable ties, and at last was ready. To his dismay, however, when all the guests had filed in to table d'hote he had to realize that Miss Alban, whose seat, it is needless to say, was next to his own, was absent.

On questioning the waiter he found that Miss Alban's dinner had been sent to her room. Luke was disappointed, and a little alarmed. He fidgeted about after the meal in an aimless sort of fashion, and finally sent a message to inquire after the absentee. The answer came back that Miss Alban had a headache.

When a man of sixty screws himself up to a pitch of taking unto himself a wife the presence of the dear one elect is necessary to prevent his reflecting too deeply on all that the step may mean, and the evening seemed very long to Mr. Stanton.

No Miss Alban was visible at the usual hour in the breakfast room, and an anxious inquiry, less carefully worded this time, elicited the same reply. Really uneasy now, Mr. Stanton penned a hasty note of condolence. It began: "My dear Miss Alban," and ended, "Yours always sincerely." The poor man wandered about feebly until lunch time, when the same thing was repeated. A leaf hastily torn from his notebook, on which he hoped that "Dearest Kittie" would not forget her promise, and would come down presently and end the suspense of "Hers always, L. S.," was this time pushed under the door with his own hand, and a few moments later a small three-cornered note was brought to him with the laconic mommunication inside of "4.30 on the parade."

It was an hour and a half to that time, and it had to be got through somehow. Luke Stanton was distinctly impatient. His mind was made up; he would be able to spite Adrian and his wretched little low wife, and at the same time secure a delightful companion for himself. But he wanted it settled. Surely no girl in her senses could refuse—and the great charm about Kittie Alban was her extreme sensibleness.

He knew the exact spot on which he would be sure to meet Kittie, and he was hurrying toward it when he carromed against somebody coming in the opposite direction.

beg—why, what the deuce——'

"Father!"

Adrian Stanton held out his hand persuasively.

"Come, father, you're going to shake hands? I felt that I must come down."

"Did you? Well, that's unfortunate, because I'm going back to town."

"But, dad, do listen to me. I——"

"I won't listen, I tell you; besides, I have an appointment. I can't stay."

The pink muslin frock was distinctly visible; Luke felt that the situation was intolerable.

"One moment. You must stay. My wife is here—you'll see her—you'll——"

"I'll see her d——"

"Directly, won't you, Mr. Stanton?" a soft voice broke in before the unpardonable word was uttered.

"Miss Alban," stammered Luke, "this is my son. I——"

"I know," and to the old man's horror and amazement Kittie slipped her arm within Adrian's—"and my husband."

Luke Stanton's face became purple; he opened his mouth to speak, and then all of a sudden stood silent. "My dearest Kittie, always your own, L. S." The words seemed to buzz round him. And without giving himself time to collect his thoughts Kittie began to explain; the idea had been hers; the doctor had ordered her sea air and quiet and had suggested Great Startmouth. Immediately afterward Adrian had heard of his father's intended stay there, and she insisted on having her own way. And, now he knew her, wouldn't he have a little mercy? Adrian broke in. Couldn't he understand? Here Luke broke in quickly. He would see them later at the hotel. But as he walked off Kittie ran after him and pressed a crumped paper into his hand. He opened it apprehensively. It was his own note, and behind it was scribbled hastily: "Forget all this. No one shall ever know. Whatever you decide, believe that."

A family party of three dined in Mr. Stanton's private room that night, and at dessert Mrs. Stanton, Jr., received from her father-in-law as a wedding present, a check for $1,000, written, not on a proper form, but on a sheet from a notebook.

"Queer old chap! Fancy, writing a check on a scrap of paper like that," remarked Adrian afterwards; but Mrs. Adrian only laughed. She understood.—London World.

Eating Slowly.

The opinion that hurry in eating is a prolific cause of dyspepsia is founded on common observation. The ill-results of bolting food have been attributed to the lack of thorough mastication and to the incomplete action of the saliva upon the food. Two-thirds of the food which we eat is starch, and starch cannot be utilized in the system as food until it has been converted into sugar, and this change is principally effected by the saliva. But there is a third reason why rapidity of eating interferes with digestion. The presence of the salivary secretions in the stomach acts as a stimulus to the secretion of the gastric juice. Irrespective of the mechanical function of the teeth, food which goes into the stomach incompletely mingled with saliva passes slowly and imperfectly through the process of stomach digestion. Therefore, as a sanitary maxim of no mean value, teach the children to eat slowly, and in giving this instruction by example the teacher, as well as the pupil, may receive benefit.—Troy Times.

From Russia to India Afoot.

A young Moscovite is preparing to walk from Russia to India. His route will be either through Russian Central Asia, Cabul and Lahore, or via Caucasus, Persia and Baluchistan. He will pay his expenses by acting as newspaper correspondent and selling pamphlets and Bibles.

Negotiations for the purchase of the Whittier home in Amesbury, Mass., as a memorial, are at an end for the present.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Experiments With Breeds of Hogs---Killing Horn Flies---Value of Heated Grain. Bone Meal for Stock.

BONE MEAT FOR STOCK.

Almost every good farmer salts his stock, but how many of them give their animals bone meal? Cows need it in making milk and young animals need it for bone growth. Old pastures are especially deficient in this material. It has gone year by year to the dairy and the slaughter house, until there is but little left. This is why cattle search for bone and consider charcoal a delicacy.—American Agriculturist.

VALUE OF HEATED GRAIN.

Grain that has been heated will not do for feed, nor will it make good bread. If grain is at all damp when thrashed, it should be thoroughly dried by spreading it on the floor in a dry, airy place and shoveling it over twice a day until it is quite dry. Anyhow, even dry grain will heat, because unless it has been kept in a stack or in a mow long enough to go through a fermentation or full ripening, which it will do when gathered in large bulk, this fermentation will occur in a granary, and will be liable to injure the grain, destroying its value for seed or bread. Heated grain is sweeter than other grain, and may be used to advantage for feeding to animals. It is always best to crush or coarsely grind wheat or rye before feeding it, as it is better digested.—American Farmer.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS.

Yes, sir, oil of sassafras will kill lice on old and young chickens, and if you think it worth publishing I will give your readers some more of my experience with the oil, says a correspondent to the Poultry Keeper.

All who are raising chickens know that the greatest trouble with young chicks is the large gray head louse, which kills more chicks than any disease they are afflicted with.

I cannot agree with some of your readers who are advocating the use of lard to kill lice on little chicks, as I have killed about as many with the lard as I have saved from lice. For little chicks the sassafras oil beats any patent medicine yet invented. After finding that the use of the oil in the food will kill the pest on grown chickens, I tried it on chicks. Whenever I set a hen I give her every third day ten drops of oil in a little bran or meal until she is through setting. As soon as the chicks are two days old, I give the hens and the chicks a fourth of a teaspoonful twice a week. I have at present sixty-two chicks five weeks old, and they are the finest looking lot I ever had. I prefer sassafras oil over everything I have ever tried for lice for the following reasons: First it is no troble at all to use it, as it is given in the food; second there is no danger of killing any chicks with it; third there is nohandling of the chicks. Kerosene emulsion is excellent. I tried it as soon as I found it would kill lice, and it is excellent to put in whitewash used for the hen house.

EXPERIMENT WITH BREEDS OF HOGS.

The Iowa experiment station is now conducting what promises to be a very interesting and instructive experiment with the different breeds of hogs. The plan has been to secure typical brood sows of a number of the different breeds from prominent breeders of the same, keep them as nearly as possible under exactly similar conditions, keep a strict account of the food consumed by each breed, and give the result to the public. We had the pleasure a few days ago of looking over the animals selected, says a correspondent of "Wallace's Farmer." The breeds chosen are Poland-China, Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc-Jersey, Yorkshire and Tamworth. In addition to these one high-grade Poland-China sow has been bred to a Tamworth and another to a Yorkshire. The Tamworth and Yorkshire are very distinctively bacon breeds, so that there will not only be a comparison between the breeds that have so long been subject to American conditions that they have assumed the American type—namely the Poland-China, Chested White, Berkshire and Duroc-Jersey—but the two English breeds are in highest reput for the production of bacon. These types are quite distinct and the Tamworth especially is radically different from the four breeds above mentioned. It is long, very deep and narrow in the back, with a prodigious nose and very large, erect ears, so that when one shakes itself after being in a mudpuddle the bystanders need to look out.—Mirror and Farmer.

FARMING FIRMS.

The business of farming, when we stop to think of it, is seen to be carried on almost by individuals. To recognize this fact is sufficient to induce more thinking—a gfood deal more. Here is a condition novel and peculiar. In all other important lines of business men combine together. But the firm of Farmer & Co. is hardly ever heard of. Why should there not be farming firms as well as firms of manufacturers, brokers, lawyers or mechanics? Farmersare modest and take back seats, although theirs is the oldest and greatest industry, the most important business of all. How much they might do that now falls short of accomplishment, if they would join hands more and shun each other less.

A farmer owns a large farm, but has hardly any working capital. His next neighbor has very little land and plenty of money. There is a chance for a partnership by which both may profit. A farmer has a good farm and knows well by experience how to manage it, but is unable to do hard work. He knows a man who has no practical knowledge of farming, but he has health and strength, is anxious to learn and willing to labor. These two men should be able to come to an agreement to work the farm together. A farmer has more land than he can take care of. His boy, having reached his majority, is about to leave—he doesn't know when, or for what. Why doesn't the father take the boy into partnership and keep him at home? A farmer is growing old, and cannot carry on his farm himself. Hiring help is unsatisfactory. He will sell or rent the old farm, and he and his wife, with sorrowful hearts, will fairly retreat into a city. Better take as a partner on the farm an honest man with youth and strength. Then he and his wife might spend their declining years where they could take comfort.

Aside from farming on shares, it is a remarkable fact that scarcely anything like partnership exists in general farming. In a land where many are always unemployed, this ought not to be, for labor is a great factor in farming. In the farm firm, not only land, stock, machinery and money, but honesty, youth, health, strength and enthusiasm, count in the investment.—New York Tribune.

KILLING HORN FLIES.

The following bulletin on this subject is issued by the Purdue University agricultural experiment station:

At this season of the year cattle are suffering from the persistent biting of the horn fly. This fly, which is smaller than the house fly, congregates in colonies about the base of the horns, along up the back and sides, at tender points about the flanks and udder, and on the belly.

This fly sucks blood from cattle, and so irritates them as no doubt to retard the laying on of flesh with beef cattle and the production of milk by milch cows.

Many substances have been recommended to keep away the flies. The Mississippi experiment station recommends two parts cottonseed oil or fish oil and one part pine tar. This station applied this mixture to 350 head, at a total cost for material of $52.20.

Kerosene emulsion has also been used, spraying it over the cattle with a knapsack sprayer. The flies are killed by the emulsion if it touches them. The emulsion may be made by mixing at the rate of one pint of soft-soap (or one-fourth pound of hard-soap dissolved in boiling water) and one pint of kerosene in fifteen pints of water, thoroughly whipped and churned together.

At the Indiana experiment station we have tried different substances to keep away the flies. None of these were effective for over two or three days. We have tested a preparation called "Shoo Fly," which answered very well for two days. The main objection to this is its cost, 50 cents a quart, or $1.50 per gallon in three, five and ten gallon cans. One quart will do for one application on about 50 animals. We have, however, secured fully as satisfactory results by using a quart of fish oil in which was mixed about two tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic acid. Fish oil is 60 cents per gallon in Lafayette. These liquids are applied on the body with a flat paint brush about four inches wide. Fish oil is especially disagreeable to flies, and is probably largely used in the special preparations sold at high prices. There is one objection to using any form of tar, that it makes the hair sticky, and accumulates dirt, and so gives it a bad appearance.

Stockmen would do well to break up the manure in the pasture whenever possible, as the flies deposit their eggs in it. From these the young are developed. If the manure is gathered up or broken to pieces within a day or so, and if remedies to keep off the flies are applied to the cattle, the insects will disappear early in the season.—The Silver Knight.

Opals in Wells.

There is some thing mysteriously fascinating about the artesian well subject into which almost every intelligent Floridian delves. Almost everybody knows that various kinds of fossils have been brought out of the wells, but nobody ever before heard of opals being one of their products. Such however, is the fact. John Lynn, the young gentleman who went off to help Cuba, has tw small opals in his scientific collection which came from the new Springfield well just being completed by Mr. Partridge. Mr. Partridge said yesterday that he did not know whether they were opals or not, but that he did know that John Linn said they were. The Opal is nothing more than volcanic glass, hence the finding of opals hundreds of feet below the surface is not more startling than the finding of sharks' teeth, sea sand and sea shells.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

The trial, conviction and execution of Wright, the Nevada murderer, cost the State of Missouri only $400, exclusive of the $100 reward offered by the Governor.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is to have a band barracks and additional officers' quarters, which means that it will soon be a regimental post.

FACTS ABOUT COFFEE.

United States Consumes More Than Half of the Annual Product.

Life to the average American citizen would not be worth living should he be deprived of his coffee, but there is no necessity for alarm over an exhaustion of coffee supplies. In fact the various coffee-producing countries have been obliged to enlarge their plantations to supply the increasing demand. Five years ago the United States consumed a little less than one-fifth of the entire coffee production of the world. To-day it uses one-half of the world's output, and more than any other nation. The first cost of last year's coffee to the United States, was $90,000,000, and the amount of coffee represented by that sum approximated 445,000,000 pounds. A Wall street coffee broker, who has extensive plantations in Brazil, told a Mail and Express reporter that last year that country alone exported 377,825,962 pounds of the nutritious berry to the United Stares.

"You can put it down," he continued, "that the exportations this year from Brazil will top last year's figures by more than 50,000 pounds. Why, the United States produces nearly 3,000,000 pounds of coffee annually, that is, bogus coffee. You will invariably find the cheap grade adulterated with chicory, roasted peas and other uninjurious but deceptive imitations.

"The activity of the food inspectors in the last year or two in suppressing the marketing of adulterated foods, I believe, has caused the big increase in coffee exportations. People bought the mixture as coffee when it was advertised as such, but now when the law stipulates that every package sent out by the manufacturers must be labeled adulterated, there is little demand for it. American people are not anxious to consume debased foods when they know it, no matter how nutritious or pleasing to the taste."

There is probably not one person in a hundred who knows that there are only five brands of coffee known to the retail trade. Java, Mocha, Maracaibo, Rio and ground coffees. The assorting into standard brands and grades begins as soon as the coffee gets to the market. Regardless of the country they are exported from, they are all to be found under one of the five heads. There are still some forty different names for coffee in the jobbing trade, but they soon disappear in the wholesale trade. When they go to the retail dealer they are recognized only in the five distinctive titles that are so familiar to the housewife. A coffee expert has an extraordinary intuition as to the quality of coffee. He can tell at a glance the country it came from and could sort out every immature and misformed berry in a cargo. Some physicians claim that excessive coffee drinking results in deleterious effects, but there is a diversity of opinion on the subject. Whatever may be the results, it is America's popular beverage, and has captured the affections of the people.—Mail and Express.

A Luminous Powder.

A startling revolution in fashionable dressmaking has been made possible by the recent discovery in France of a highly luminous powder, by the use of which the most elaborate toilets of the past will be eclipsed. This new discovery, applied to dressmaking, makes possible a perfectly bewildering variety of effects. The discovery was made by a French scientist. The principal ingredient of this magical powder is sulphate of zinc, which, it is generally known, has the power of absorbing light and giving it back in the dark. The discoverer has succeeded in manufacturing, at trifling expense, a powder which can reproduce almost any color of the rainbow. It is impervious to moisture, is not affected by carbolic acid or any weak acid, and is therefore, absolutely permanent and durable.

The importance of such a pigment to dressmakers can hardly be overestimated. A woman cyclist, her gown dusted all over with this powder, would be transformed into a moving shimmering figure of light on the darkest night. The refulgent light could not be extinguished by the strongest rain. It would be visible not only for a considerable distance, but would shed a soft glow over everything around. A wheelwoman equipped in this way would never be in danger of being arrested for riding without a lighted lamp, though she might get herself "run in" for frightening horses.

The most attractive use of the new powder yet discovered is in making lace worn on black dresses luminous. A special powder which produces a soft pearl light has been recently used for this purpose in Paris. The effect of bands and festoons of this soft light upon a black dress is said to be bewitching.

Gold Pavements.

We are told and presumably we all want to walk the streets of gold promised in the new Jerusalem, but we have in this gold favored land of ours several cities whose streets are literally paved with gold. Probably the nearest approach to the Biblical New Jerusalem is Prescott, the capital of Arizona, where every ton of granite used for pavements yield $4 in gold and twenty cents in silver. The encouraging decrease of expense in recent methods of reducing and reclaiming ores may make it to Prescott's interest to tear up and crush its streets and repave with cheaper rock if she can find it. Dahlonega, in our state, is said to be paved with gold, while gold-bearing quartz has been picked up in the streets of Atlanta.—Atlanta Constitution.

Chronic

Catarrh cannot be cured by local applications. It is a constitutional disease, and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and soon effects a permanent cure. At the same time Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the whole system and makes you feel renewed in strength.

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Costly Trophies.

The head of the musk ox is the most costly of mounted game heads, and next is the head of the bison or buffalo. Fine buffalo heads, well mounted, bring from $150 to $500. A head of $500, however, would be one exceptionally large and choice, and a fine head can be bought for $250. Fifteen years ago a well-mounted buffalo head could be bought for from $50 to $100. The increase in price is accounted for by the growing scarcity of the buffalo, which has now practically disappeared from the United States. The wood bison of the Great Slave lake region of British North America, which inhabit woodland or mountain districts, are rather more numerous than the prairie buffaloes of this country, but their numbers are limited and decreasing. The wood bison is not so large as the prairie buffalo, and its hair is straighter and very black. The musk ox heads are held at $300 and upward. One musk ox head owned by a taxidermist in New York is valued at $750.

An African's Care for Ornaments.

Soon after you get started on a journey with black followers all your breakable property—cups, saucers, etc.—will be smashed or lost, but the gentle African, notwithstanding, will wear round his ankle a thin thread of beads for three years; he will tear his way through matted grass, and follow a wounded buck through tangled jungle, without injury to his ornament. It is remarkable how an ornament sticks to a native.—Century.

New Kind of Dowry.

"Has the widow Zangerle any money?"

"No, but I have heard that her son-in-law, with whom she lives, has promised her a dowry of 10,000 marks if she marries again."—Fliegende Blaetter.

An Honest Girl.

"The butcher offered me his hand this morning," said the hired girl.

"Indeed?"

"Yes'm. He tried to sell it to me with the steak, but I made him take it off the scales."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

HER HAPPY DAY.

A CHARMING STORY OF MEDICINE AND MARRIAGE.

Two Open Letters From a Chicago Girl —How Happiness Came to Her.

Among the tens of thousands of women who apply to Mrs. Pinkham for advice and are cured, are many who wish the facts in their cases made public, but do not give permission to publish their names for reasons as obvious as in the following, and no name is ever published without the writer's authority; this is a bond of faith which Mrs. Pinkham has never broken.

Chicago, Jan. 5th, '95.

My dear Mrs. Pinkham:—A friend of mine, Mrs. ——, wants me to write you, because she says: "you did her so much good." I am desperate. Am nineteen years of age, tall, and weighed 138 pounds a year ago. I am now a mere skeleton. From your little book I think my trouble is profuse menstruation. My symptoms are * * * * etc.

Our doctor (my uncle) tells father that I am in consumption, and wants to take me to Florida. Please help me! Tell me what to do, and tell me quickly. I am engaged to be married in September. Shall I live to see the day? * * * * LUCY E. W.

Chicago, June 16th, '95.

My dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

This is a happy day. I am well and gaining weight daily, but shall continue the treatment and Vegetable Compound during the summer, as you suggest. Uncle knows nothing about what you have done for me, because it would make things very unpleasant in the family. I would like to give you a testimonial to publish, but father would not allow it. * * * * I shall be married in September, and as we go to Boston, will call upon you. How can I prove my gratitude? * * * * LUCY E. W.

Just such cases as the above leak out in women's circles, and that is why the confidence of the women of America is bestowed upon Mrs. Pinkham.

Why are not physicians more candid with women when suffering from such ailments?

Women want the truth, and if they cannot get it from their doctor, will seek it elsewhere.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Armageddon."

TEXT: "And he gathered them together in a place called in the Hebrew tongue, Armageddon."—Rev. xvi., 16.

Megiddo is the name of a mountain that looks down upon Esdraelon, the greatest battlefield that the world has ever seen. There Barak fought the Canaanites; there Gideon fought the Midianites; there Josiah fought the invading Egyptians. The whole region stands for battle, and the Armageddon of my text borrows its name from it, and is here used, not geographically, but figuratively, while setting forth the idea that there is to be a world's closing battle, the greatest of all battles, compared with which the conflicts of this century and all other centuries were insignificent, because of the greater number of combatants engaged, the greater victory and the greater defeat. The exact date of that battle we do not know, and the exact locality is uncertain. I may be in Asia, Europe, Africa, or America; but the fact that such a battle will take place is as certain as God's eternal truth. When I use the superlative degree in regard to that coming conflict, I do not forget that there have been wars all along on stupendous scale. As when at Marathon Miltiades brought on his men, not in ordinary march, but in full run, upon the horsemen of Persia and the black archers of Ethiopia, and scattered them, and crying, "Bring fire! Bring fire!" set into flame the ships of the invaders. As when Pizarro overcame Peru. As when Philip the Second triumphed over Portugal. As when the Huns met the Goths. As when three hundred Spartans sacrificed themselves at Thermopylae. As when the Carthagenians took Agrigentum. As when Alexander headed the Macedonian phalanx. As when Hannibal invaded Italy. Battle of Hastings! Battle of Valmy! Battle of Arbela! Battle of Tours! Battle of Borodino! Battle of Lucknow! Battle of Solferino! Battle of Fontenoy where 100,000 were slain! Battle of Chalons where 300,000 were massacred! Battle of Herat where Genghis Khan destroyed 1,600,000 lives! Battle of Neishar where 1,747,000 went down to death! 1,816,000 slain at Troy! And American battles, too near us now to allow us to appreciate their awful grandeur and significance, except you who were there, facing the North or facing the South! But all the battles I have named put together will not equal in numbers enlisted, or fierceness, or grandeur, or triumph, or rout, the coming Armageddon contest. Whether it shall be fought with printers' type or keen steel, whether by brain or muscle, whether by pen or carbine, whether by booming cannon or thunders of Christian eloquence, I do not know, and you may take what I say as figurative or literal, but take as certain what St. John, in his vision on the rocks of the Grecian archipelago, is pleased to call "Armageddon."

My sermon will first mention the regiments that will be engaged in the conflict; then will say something of the commanders on both sides; and then speak of the battle itself and the tremendous issues. Beginning with those who will fight on the wrong side, I first mention the Regiments Diabolic. In this very chapter from which my text is taken we are told that the spirits of devils will be there. How many millions of them no one can tell, for the statistics of the satanic dominions have never been reported and the roll of that host has never on earth been called; but from the direful, and continental, and planetary work they have already done, and the fact that every man and woman and child on earth has a tempter, there must be at least sixteen hundred millions of evil spirits familiar with our world. Perhaps as many more are engazed on especial enterprises of abomination among the Nations and empires of the earth. Beside that there must be an inconceivable number of inhabitants in realms pandemoniac, staving there to keep the great capitals of sin going from age to age. Many of them once lived in heaven, but engaging in conspiracy to put Satan on the throne, they were hurled out and down, and they are now among the worst things of the universe. Having been in three worlds,—Heaven, earth and hell,—they have all the advantages of great experience. Their power, their speed, their cunning, their hostility wonderful beyond all statement! In the Armageddon they will, I doubt not, be present in full array. They will have no reserve corps, but all will be at the front. There will not only be soldiers in that battle who can be seen and aimed at, but troops intangible and without corporeity, and weapons may strike clear through them without giving them hurt. With what shout of defiance will they climb up the ladders of fire and leap from the battlements of asbestos into the last campaign of hell! Paul, the bravest of all men, was impressed with their might for evil when he said, "We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, and against powers, and against the rulers of the darkness in this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." Oh, what an agitating moment, when the ranks diabolic move up and take their places for conflicts in the Armageddon!

Other regiments who will march into the fight will be the Regiment Alcoholic. They will be made of the brewers' companies, distillery owners and liquor dealers' associations, and the hundreds of millions of their patrons. These millions of victims of alcohol joined by the millions of the victims of arrack, the spirituous liquor of China and India, and Arabia, and Egypt, and Ceylon, and Siam.

Other regiments on that wrong side will be made up of offenders of all sorts—the defrauders, the libertines, the dynamiters, the Anarchists, the oppressors and the foes of society, the criminals of all Nations, by whatever name they are now called, or shall then be called. They may not before that have openly taken sides, but then they will be compelled to take sides. With what venom, with what violence, with what desperation they will fall into line at the great Armageddon! Is it not appalling, these uncounted regiments of the earth, to be joined by the uncounted regiments from perdition? Can any power cope with them? Especially when I tell you who their commander is, for so much in all wars depends upon the chieftain. Their leader will not be a political accident or a military "happen so." By talent, and adroitness and courage, and unceasing industry he has come to the bad eminence. He disputed the throne of heaven with the Almighty, but no one has ever disputed the throne of eternal night with this monarch who will in the last battle take the field in person. Milton calls him Lucifer, Goethe calls him Mephistopheles, the Hebrew calls him Abaddon, the Greek calls him Apollyon. He is the impersonation of all malevolence, of all oppression, of all cruelty. The summing up of all falsehood. In his makeup nothing bad was left out and nothing good was put in, and he is to be the General, the Commander-in-Chief of all the forces on the wrong side of the great Armageddon. He has been in more battles than you have ever read about, and he has gained more victories than have ever been celebrated in this world. But I guess this old warrior of Pandemonium will not have an undisputed field. I guess there will be an army to dispute with his forces. I have mentioned the supremacy of this world. I guess our troops will not have to run when, on the day mentioned in my text, all the infernal batteries shall be unlimbered. We have been reviewing the troops diabolic. We have been measuring the calibres of their guns. We have been examining their ammunition wagons. Now let us look at the forces to be marshalled in the Armageddon on the right side.

First of all, I mention the Regiments Angelic. Alas! that the subject of demonology seems better understood than the subject of angeiology. But the glorious spirits around the throne and all the bright immortals that fill the galleries and levels of the universe are to take part in that last great fight, and the Regiments Angelic are the only regiments capable of meeting the Regiments Plutonic. To show you something of an angel's power, I ask you to consider that just one of them slew one hundred and eighty-five thousand of Sennacherib's hosts in a night, and it is not a tough arithmetical question to solve, if one angel can slay one hundred and eighty-five thousand troops in a night, how many can five hundred millions of them slay? The old Book says that "They excel in strength." It is not a celestial mob, but a disciplined host, and they know their rank. Cherubim, seraphim, thrones, principalities and powers! And the leader of those regiments in Michael the Archangel. David saw just one group of angels sweep past, and they were twenty thousand charioted. Paul, who in the Gamalian college had his faculties so wonderfully developed, confesses his incapacity to count them by saying, "Ye are come to Mount Zion and an innumerable company of angels." If each soul on earth has a guardian angel, then there must be sixteen hundred million angels on earth to-day. Beside that, heaven must be full of angels, those who stay there; not only the twelve angels who, we are told, guard the twelve gates, but those angels who help in the worship, and go on mission from mansion to mansion, and help to build the hosannas and enthrone the hallelujahs and roll the doxologies of the service that never ends. But they all, if required, will be in the last fight between holiness and sin. Heaven could afford to adjourn, just one day, and empty all its temples, and mansions, and palaces, and boulevards into that one battle.

The next regiments that I see marching into the fight will be the Regiments Ecclesiastic. According to the last accounts, and practically only in the beginning of the gospel movement which proposes to take the whole earth for God, there are four million six hundred thousand Methodists, three million seven hundred and twenty-five thousand Baptists, one million two hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and thirty-three Presbyterians, one million two hundred and thirty thousand Lutherans, and six hundred and forty thousand Episcopalians. But the present statistics of churches will be utterly swamped when, after all the great denominations have done their best work, the slowest of all the sects will have more numbers than the present enrollment of all denominations throughout Christendom. I see them moving into the ranks, carrying a standard striped and starred; striped as suggesting Him by whose stripes we are healed, and starred as with the promise that those who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars, forever and ever. Into that battle on our side will roll those mighty engines of power, the printing presses of Christendom. Into that battle will also move the mightest telescopes, that shall bring the stars in their courses to fight for our God.

Again, the Regiments Elemental will come into that battle on the right side. The winds! God showed what He could do with them when the splintered timbers of the ships of the Spanish Armada were strewn on the rocks of Scotland, Norway and the Hebrides. The waters! He showed what He could do with them when He put the whole earth under them, leaving it subaqueous one hundred and fifty days. The earthquakes! He showed what He could do with them when He let Caracas drop into the open mouth of horror and the islands of the sea went into entombment. The lightnings! He showed what He could do with them when He wrapped Mount Sinai in flame, and we have all seen their flashing lanterns moving with the chariots of the midnight hurricane. All the Regiments Elemental will come in our side in the great Armageddon. Come and let us mount and ride along the line, and review the troops of Emanuel, and find that the Regiments Terrestrial and Celestial that come into that battle on the right side are, as compared with those on the wrong side, two to one, a hundred to one, a thousand to one.

But who is the Commander-in-Chief on this side? Splendid armies have been ruined, caught in traps, flung over precipices, and annihilated through the incompetence or treachery of their general. Who commands on our side? Jehovah-Jireh! so-called in one place. "Captain of Salvation," so-called in another place. King of kings. Lord of lords. Conqueror of conquerors. His eye omniscient. His arm omnipotent. He will take the lead. He will draw the sword. He will give the command. And when He plants His foot for the combat, the foundations of the earth will quake, and when He shall give the battle shout, all the gates of hell will tremble.

But do not let us shout until after we have seen the two armies clash in the last struggle. Oh, my soul! The battle of all time and all eternity opens. "Forward!" "Forward!" is the command on both sides given. The long lines of both armies waver, and swing to and fro. Swords of truth against engines infernal. Black horse cavalry of perdition against white horse cavalry of heaven. The redemption of this world and the honor of the throne of God to vindicate, how tremendous is the battle! The army of righteousness seems giving away; but no! It is only a part of the manœuvre of the infinite fight. It is a deploy of the host celestial. What a meeting in this field of splendor and wrath, of the angels, and of the diabolic, of hosanna and blasphemy, of song and curse, of the divine and the satanic. The thunderbolts of the Almighty burst and blaze upon the foe. Boom! Boom! By the torches of lightning that illuminated the scene I see that the crisis of the Armageddon has come. It is the turning point of this last battle. The next moment will decide all. Aye! the forces of Apollyon are breaking ranks. See! See! They fly! Some on foot, some on wing; they fly. Back over the battlements of perdition they go down with infinite crash, all the Regiments Diabolic! Back to the mountains and caves the armed hosts of earth, crying as they retreat to the rocks and mountains, "Fall on us and hide us from the face of Him that sitteth upon the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb, for the great day of His wrath has come, and who shall be able to stand." And while Apollyon, the prisoner of war, is being dragged in chains to his dungeon, and our Conqueror is remounting His throne, I look off upon the battlefield, and among the slain I find the carcasses of Mohammedanism, and Papanism, and Atheism, and Infidelity, and Dissipation, and Fraud, and multitudinous Wrong, strewing the plain, and I hear the angel that standeth in the sun crying in the words of Revelation, to all the fowls that fly in the midst of heaven—the eagles, and the vultures, and the hawks, and the albatrosses—"Come and gather yourselves together unto the supper of the great God, that ye may eat the flesh of kings, and the flesh of captains, and the flesh of mighty men, and the flesh of horses, and of them that sit on them."

The prophesied Armageddon of the text has been fought, and Christ and His followers have won the day. The kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord and His Christ. All the Christian workers of our time, you, my hearers, and you, my readers, and all the Christian workers of all the ages, have helped on the magnificent result, and the victory is ours as much as theirs. This moment inviting all outsiders, through the ransomed blood of the everlasting Covenant, to get into the ranks of the conquerors, and under the banner of our Leader, I shall not close the service with prayer, as we usually do, but immediately give out the Moravian Hymn, by James Montgomery, appropriate when written in 1819, but more appropriate in 1896, and ask you, with full voices, as well as with grateful hearts, to chant it.

See Jehovah's banner furl'd,
Sheathed His sword; He speaks—'tis done
And the kingdoms of this world
Are the kingdoms of His Son.

A Funeral Floral Bicycle.

A floral bicycle was the funeral tribute recently made by a Lewiston (Me.), hothouse for bereaved cyclomaniac friends of a young man who had lived near there.

Our Corn at Vera Cruz.

Enormous quantities of American corn are reported to have arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and to be now in storage there

DISAPPEARED FROM VIEW.

Remarkable Feat of a Kansas City Woman Out on a Promenade.

Residents of that portion of Kansas City near the cable railway power house were treated to a rare surprise the other day. A woman returning from market with a beefsteak in one hand and carrying a large parasol in the other was seen passing slowly along the sidewalk, gazing intently at a passing cable car. The next instant the woman was gone—only the parasol remained on the sidewalk. Even the brown paper package of beefsteak was missing. The thing was marvelous enough to stop the cable car, from which passengers, men, women and children, clambered down and ran to the spot where the small woman had last been seen. Other people came and the crowd soon grew to more than 100 astonished people.

JUST BEFORE.

When the black parasol was raised it was found to have covered an open manhole in the sidewalk. Twelve feet below, on a pile of freshly purchased coal, was the small woman on her knees, one hand still clasping the package of beefsteak and the other imploringly stretched upward for help. Her hat was awry and her face was streaked with soot. A man brought a ladder, upon which the small woman climbed to the sidewalk. She was furious. She shook her fist at the storekeeper who owned the manhole and threatened him with dire vengeance. The crowd sympathized with her and said it was a shame that peaceable citizens could not walk along the streets without danger of breaking their necks because of other people's carelessness. The woman was not hurt beyond an abrasion on one of her elbows. She had fallen down the hole straight as a plummet. To a friend she acknowledged afterward that curiosity was the cause of her tumble. She was gazing at the passing cable car just to see if she knew anyone on it.

JUST AFTER.

Serfdom in Siam.

Serfdom is universal in Siam, with the result that a man is quite uncertain when he may call his time and his labor his own. For so many months in the year he is bound to serve his chief, and at any time he may be called on for "special King's service." For instance, when a Prince is on his travels, every district through which he passes is called upon to supply him with food and transport. If news comes that a Prince or high official is traveling, it is not uncommon for owners of boats to request a European subject to take temporary charge of them, while they themselves disappear into the jungle. Elephants can always be taken for the King's service.

Scotch Indifference.

An old Scotch sergeant was going his rounds one night to see that all the lights were out in the barrack-rooms. Coming to a room where he thought he saw a light shining, he roared out:

"Put out that light, there!"

One of the men shouted back:

"It's the moon, sergeant!"

"I dinna care a tacket what it is," the sergeant said; "pit it oot."

That Joyful Feeling

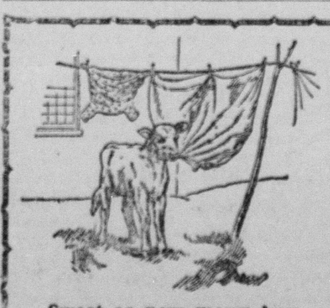
With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed.

Money is only thus far a standard of value; that which it can measure is perishable, that which it cannot is immortal.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, regain lost manhood, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist. Under ample guarantee to cure. Book and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

One good mother is worth a hundred school masters. In the home she is a loadstone to all hearts and a loadstar to all eyes.



Sweet as new mown hay

is the linen, washed in the Sunlight way, with

Sunlight Soap

Everywhere—from every user of this soap, come words of highest praise and commendation.

If you have not already done so, try it for yourself. It saves in every direction, time, money, labour and the clothes. One fair trial will convince you.

Lever Bros., Ltd., Hedson & Harrison Sts., N.Y.

Boating on the Cuyuni River.

In the fall of 1895 I set forth again with another companion, this time going up the Cuyuni River. We took a small outfit. A prospector's first duty at Georgetown is to obtain a license from the colonial government. He must engage his men for four months, and advance them from five to eight dollars per man. Their wages are two shillings a day (about half a dollar in our money), and their rations, like the wages, are regulated by the government. A prospector on the Cuyuni usually employs from five to ten colored laborers. By steamer he proceeds from Georgetown to the Essequibo River, and a few miles above the junction of that river with the Cuyuni he arrives at Bartaca Grove, where a British gold station is situated. There he engages a boat, with a captain, who steers, a bowman, who stands at the bow to avoid rocks, and four boatmen, unless he has enough laborers in his party to dispense with the boatmen. It takes from fourteen to twenty men to man one of these open boats. The government regulations compel a prospector to hire a captain and a bowman, the former's wages being fixed at three dollars a day, and the bowman's at a dollar and a half.—Century.

Ignorance is Expensive.

One of the very happiest lessons to learn early in life is that ignorance is expensive—ignorance of anything, not of books alone, but of all the commonest things of life. One cannot afford to be ignorant in these days. The homely saying that "all is grist that comes to the mill" holds good in the acquiring of knowledge. Never let anything slip by you until you understand it. You don't know how soon you may want to use it.

Cynical.

"How is that song getting along?" asked the publisher's friend.

"Splendidly," was the enthusiastic reply. "It is going to be one of the hits of the day. Every musician who has heard it says that it's vile."—Washington Star.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c.

Bluff City, Tenn., has a pumpkin sixty-five inches in diameter.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Some men remind one of a toy balloon; if they were pricked with a pin there would be nothing left of them.

Dobbins' Floating-Borax Soap contains all the good properties of Dobbins' Electric, combined with those of the best floating soap. No clapped hands where this soap is used. Same price as adulterated soaps without Borax. Red wrapper.

If life, like the olive, is a bitter fruit, then grasp both with the press, and they will afford the sweetest oil.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. H. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1895.

There is always hope for a man that swears ally and earnestly works. In idleness alone there is perpetual despair.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

When does a man have to keep his work? When no one else will take it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Words are wise men's counters, but the money of fools.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The cheapest of lawyers—keeping one's own counsel.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c., 25c.

Fame, if not doubled-faced, is double-mounted.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

The proposed crusade on nickel-in-the-slot machines at Tacoma, Wash., has been abandoned

How Old are You?

You need not answer the question, madam, for in your case age is not counted by years. It will always be true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age so deeply upon woman's beauty as gray hair. It is natural, therefore, that every woman is anxious to preserve her hair in all its original abundance and beauty; or, that being denied the crowning gift of beautiful hair, she longs to possess it. Nothing is easier than to attain to this gift or to preserve it, if already possessed. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its original color. It does this by simply aiding nature, by supplying the nutrition necessary to health and growth. There is no better preparation for the hair than

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

There's MONEY IN IT!

No business pays as well on amount invested as DRILLING WELLS with our modern machinery. IT SUCCEEDS! THAT'S the Reason! LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

MONEY GOLD, SILVER.... BOOK FREE. Dan Danchy, Columbus, O.

BNU 44

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

·Absolutely Pure·Delicious·Nutritious·

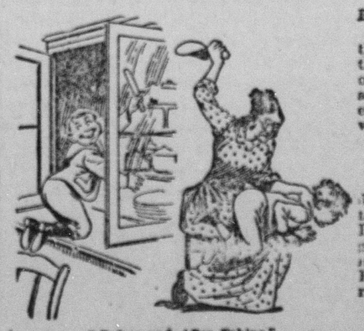
The Breakfast Cocoa MADE BY WALTER BAKER & Co. LIMITED DORCHESTER, MASS.

COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP. NO CHEMICALS.

ALWAYS ASK YOUR GROCER FOR WALTER BAKER & CO'S. BREAKFAST COCOA MADE AT DORCHESTER, MASS. IT BEARS THEIR TRADE MARK LA BELLE CHOCOLATIÈRE ON EVERY CAN.

·AVOID IMITATIONS·

OH, LOOK!
EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR



"Before and After Taking."

By J. Hamilton Ayers, A. M., M. D.

This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes, and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure.

598 PAGES, PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

The Book is written in plain every-day English, and is free from the technical terms which render most Doctor Books so valueless to the generality of readers. This Book is intended to be of Service in the Family, and is so worded as to be readily understood by all. Only

60 CTS. POST-PAID.

(The low price only being made possible by the immense edition printed). Not only does this Book contain so much Information Relative to Diseases, but very properly gives a Complete Analysis of everything pertaining to Courtship, Marriage and the Production and Rearing of Healthy Families; together with Valuable Recipes and Prescriptions, Explanations of Botanical Practice, Correct use of Ordinary Herbs. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged with Complete Index. With this Book in the house there is no excuse for not knowing what to do in an emergency. Don't wait until you have illness in your family before you order, but send at once for this valuable volume. ONLY 60 CENTS POST-PAID. Send postal notes or postage stamps of any denomination not larger than 5 cents.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 29.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

CHINA ANNEX 90 X 20 FT.

8200 square feet floor space.

SPECIAL TO THE LADIES.

Miss S. E. Conklin, the expert fitter of Her Majesty's Corset, commences a three days' engagement at our store on Monday, Oct. 26th, ending Wednesday, Oct. 28th.

A Grand Opportunity

to have an Exquisite Figure and learn what a Perfectly Fitting corset really is.

Don't forget the days and dates, but make it a point to come and see why Her Majesty's Corset has gained the unqualified approval of so many of America's stylish maids and matrons. U will not be asked to buy.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Children's Caps...

In our east window you will see a beautiful assortment of Children's Silk and Plush Caps. All the latest styles and colors.

Prices from 25c up.

Outing Flannels

Are very useful this time of the year, We can give you some from 5c. up; better for more money.

Don't Forget Us on Underwear and Hosiery.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. Bellefonte.

Married at Fairbrook.

A pretty wedding took place Thursday last at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Campbell, of Fairbrook, this county. The contracting parties were their eldest daughter, Nannie, and Herbert Meek, of State College. The ceremony, witnessed by over seventy relatives and friends, was performed at high noon by Rev. Asbury W. Guyer. The wedding march was played by the bride's sister, Miss Mamie Campbell. The attendants were Miss Mary Meek, sister of the groom, and the bride's brother, J. Milo Campbell. After congratulations had been showered upon the newly married couple the company repaired to the dining room where a bountiful collation awaited their coming. An array of handsome presents in an upper room bore evidence of the high esteem in which the young couple are held by their many friends. They left on the evening train for a few days' trip to Washington, D. C., and on their return will take up their abode at State College, where the groom is engaged in the drug business.

An Interesting Relic.

A Centre county man who attended the market exhibited a pair of hand cuffs which he said had been found near Bellefonte and are believed to have been used in shackling one of the noted highwaymen, Lewis and Conley, who flourished in this section many years ago. The hand cuffs had been made by a country blacksmith, were of crude workmanship and were badly eaten by rust. What reason there is for thinking they had been on Lewis or Conley was not learned.—Lock Haven *Express.*

To Preserve the Game.

The State Sportsmen's association will draft a bill that will be presented at the next session of the legislature that will enroll all the fish and game bills in one and have a chief game warden for the state, who will receive a small salary and have power to appoint sub-wardens, who will be paid for the work they do.

Last Day for Making Cider.

Next Thursday, November 5th, will be the last day for making cider at the press at Luse's planing mill at the station.

—The Philadelphia Branch leads in common sense clothing at common sense prices—hard time prices. They look for only a fair profit there. In many of the goods they sell they don't get any.

FISHBURN-STUMP.

A Pretty Wedding Took Place Tuesday, Near Tusseyville.

On Tuesday the home of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Stump, of near Tusseyville, was the scene of a very pretty weding, at which time their daughter, Miss Perie was united in marriage to Mr. Harry Fishburn, of Bellefonte.

The hour appointed for the wedding was 12 o'clock, noon, and before that time over eighty invited guests had arrived to witness the happy event. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. H. Eisenberg, of this place, and the ushers were Miss Mamie Keller, of Bellefonte and Miss Lizzie Slack, of Tusseyville. Immediately after the ceremony a sumptous repast was served the guests.

The bride was the recipient of many pretty and useful presents. Among the guests from a distance were Rev. and Mrs. S. H. Deitzel, of Pleasant Unity, Pa., Rev. D. J. Wolf, of Ruffsdale, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, of Coburn, and others.

The bride and groom departed in the afternoon on a wedding tour and expect to be absent for some time. Mr. Fishburn is an industrious young man and has secured a congenial campanion and helpmeet.

Will Pay Their Way.

Hereafter when the Lutheran Brethren of the East Pennsylvania synod assemble in convention as delegates they will not be under the necessity of feeling that their presence is an affliction upon the household that has opened its doors to them. A new rule was adopted by the East Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran church in session at Easton last week, which will be appreciated by the guests as well as the hosts. The old custom, which required the congregations where the synod met to entertain the members of the synod during its session was abolished. After much discussion the synod resolved to pay all expenses of the sessions, including entertainment, out of the synodical fund, the churches to be assessed to replenish the same. Hereafter each minister and layman will be allowed $1.25 a day to provide entertainment for themselves while attending synod. It is a timely abrogation of the old custom and all denominations should adopt this rule.

State College and Bucknell.

The annual contest in foot-ball between State College and Bucknell will take place next Saturday afternoon, Oct. 31, at Athletic Park, Williamsport. The game this year will be more exciting than ever as both teams are going in to win. The State team, this year, is coached by S. B. Newton and Arthur Knipe, of the University of Penn'a, and the Bucknell team is being coached by Will Young, of Williamsport, an old Cornell player. This week Coach Young is being assisted by Harvey Smith and Geo. Megargey, of the University of Penn'a. A great crowd is expected to witness the event and it is estimated that over 5,000 people will take in the game. Reduced rates will be secured on all railroads into Williamsport.

Water Companies Consolidate.

Rebersburg's two old water companies have consolidated with the recently incorporated water company, and the three are now one. There was considerable feeling between the old and unchartered companies at the unexpected birth of a new company with charter. An amicable merger has taken place and now all is one and peace reigns. The new order of things, we understand, will have upwards of 200 feet of head from the mountain 1½ miles south of town and the supply of water adequate for all its needs.

Watch for Them.

The Lock Haven papers say that a number of counterfeit silver half dollars have been seen in that city during the present week. They are a well made imitation of a good coin and have the date of a late issue. They might find their way up this way, so it will be well for Centre Hallers to look out for them.

A Hugger in Bellefonte.

Bellefonte has a sensation in a masked man who lately has been prowling the darkest streets and grabbing women and girls who are traveling alone and hugging them. All efforts to catch the man have proved futile. The man attempts no harm to his victims other than to hug them.

Special Train.

On account of the Democratic meeting at Bellefonte on Saturday the 31st, arrangements have been made for special return train leaving Bellefonte at 10.30 p. m. for Coburn, stopping at intermediate stations; tickets to be sold at single fare for round trip.

Communion Services Postponed.

The communion services announced for next Sunday, in the St. Mark's Lutheran congregation of Spring Mills will not be held until the last Sunday in November.

J. M. REARICK, Pastor.

—Clothes do not make the man",—but they help. The Philadelphia Branch knows just how to increase your personal appearance 100 per cent. without pauperizing you.

Trial List—Nov. Term, 1896.

For the special week commencing on Monday, Nov. 16:

R. J. Potter vs. Samuel Page.
Wm. McDowell vs. G. S. Flegal.
Mich Canavan vs. O. L. Schonover.
Wm. Thompson vs. Wm. Parker.
Thomas Collins vs. John Kurtz.
Wm. Thomas vs. Thomas Ashcroft.
George Reeser vs. Kelley Brothers.
G. W. McDonald vs. G. W. Hoover.
Annie Lyon vs. George L. Potter.
J. H. Orvis exrs. vs John Thompson.
Abr. Frank vs. Richard Duncan.
George Switzer vs. Rose A. McCarty.
W. S. Biglow vs. O. of P. of Philipsburg.
Thomas Barnes vs. L. C. Brinton.
J. H. Taylor vs. James A. Lingle.
Maggie D. Cambridge vs. Merchants Ins. Co.
James E. Scott vs. Dr. W. A. McGeehan.
F. E. Nagony vs. M. C. Brockerhoff, et al.
L. C. Brinton vs. Thos. Barnes, et al
James F. Weaver vs. Dwelling House Ins. Co.

For the first week of November term of court, commencing on Monday, November 23rd, 1896.

Wm. Freese, vs. I. A. Siligman.
Jacob Houser vs. Wm Eckley.
Geb. Vaux vs. Lee Henry.
Dr. Salm vs. Penna. R. R. Co.
Benj. Breon vs. Geo. Shiesley.
John Lloyd vs. Edwin Rhule.
Robert Laws vs. Dennis Nolan, et al.
E. P. McCormick vs. James Leary.
Wm. Bruss vs. Daniel Hall.
Jno. McMonigle vs. G. S. Keller.
Ed. Poorman vs. Martin Daley, et al.
C. J. From vs. Elizabeth Curry, et al.
Sally Love vs. C. R. R. of Pa.
Samuel Alters et al vs. John Stoner, et al.

Philipsburg Brick for Russia.

The Philipsburg Fire Brick Works are having an exceedingly busy time of it just now, working night and day shifts. We understand that the company is working on a heavy order for the Russian government, amounting to about a half million brick. The object on the part of the Russian government is to build a steel plant similar to Carnegie's for making armor plate. Several car loads have already been shipped, and the balance of the order will be filled without delay. When this order is filled, there will be very few brick about the place, so that the works will likely be busy replenishing their stock for the balance of the year. —Philipsburg *Journal.*

Ex-Judge Whitmer Dead.

Ex-Judge William Whitmer, whose death occurred in Philadelphia, 4600 Chester Av., on 20th, was formerly a well-known business man at Sunbury, and some eight years ago had a number of lumber operations near Centre Hall and other parts of this valley. He had been ill for some years with kidney trouble, and the immediate cause of his death was heart failure. He was taken sick early Tuesday morning, and he died at 6 o'clock in the evening.

He was born in McAllistersville, Pa. Dec. 11, 1835. For many years he lived at Hartleton, and kept store at that place. In 1872 he moved to Sunbury and embarked in mercantile business. About three years ago Mr. Whitmer retired.

After living in Sunbury for over 20 years, in 1894 he built a handsome residence in West Philadelphia. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

James Z. Haffley, Aaronsburg and Lizzie Herman, Smithtown.
George W. Larah, Snow Shoe, and Mary A. Lucas, Moshannon.
Lowell S. Bierly and Carrie S. Weaver. Rebersburg.
Henry E. Fishburn, Haines, and Peried A. Stump, Potter.
Peter Evers and Minnie E. Whitman Hublersburg.

When to Hunt.

The quail season will open on November 1 and continue until January 1. It will also be lawful to shoot hares and rabbits after the first of next month. The season for turkey, ducks, plovers, woodcock, ruffled grouse or pheasants, reed birds, elk and deer has already opened.

Death in Nittany Valley.

On Thursday afternoon about two o'clock at the residence of George E. Brungard, Nittany valley, Mary Furst an aged lady, expired, being past 77 years. She was a sister of Judge Furst of Bellefonte.

Working a Swindle.

A slick swindler is working the towns in near by counties by securing orders for cabinet photographs at a reduced rate, collecting part of the price, and that is the last heard of him or the money. It will be well to lookout for him.

—The knack of looking well is due principally to the clothing one wears; to dress well does not necessarily mean that one must own a silver mine or have a "corner" on gold. Inquire at the Philadelphia Branch—what they don't know about fitting you out nobbily and at a low figure no one else knows.

A TOT PLAYS WITH BEAR CUBS.

Found in a Woods by Searchers Who Have a Desperate Fight With the Mother.

Early Saturday morning, Helma Oethli, a five-year-old girl wandered away from her home at Snow Shoe. Later in the day her parents grew alarmed at her absence, and a party of neighbors searched in quest of the missing tot. The child was finally discovered in a small clearing, where to the surprise of the searchers, she was seen romping with two bear cubs.

After the child had been carried to a place of safety an effort was made to capture the cubs alive. The animals made such a commotion that a large female bear, evidently the mother of the cubs, was attracted to the scene. She charged the party of woodsmen who were attempting to carry off the cubs, and made it quite interesting for them for a time. The men were unarmed, except with revolvers and clubs and a desperate struggle ensued at close quarters. Her bearship was finally killed, but not before several members of the party were terribly bitten and clawed by the enraged bear. The carcas of the bear weighed 250 pounds.

Local Squibs.

Ther'e doing all to lick Jack,
While Arnold can't walk a crack.

Weather very fine the last few days and a little milder.

Apples, hand picked, are selling at 25 cents; potatoes 18.

Late rains have filled cisterns and helped springs some.

The Republicans have given up the idea they can carry this county.

Thursday was as balmy as any spring day. But oh, what next?

State College has been incorporated into a boro. It keeps growing.

Vote for Chronister, for Sheriff and you vote for one of the best of men.

If you want salaries and offices increased vote for Curtin and Womelsdorf.

The framework for the new United Ev. parsonage is up and will soon be under roof.

Jasper Stover's new house will be one of the finest of Millheim's pretty dwellings.

Thomas Harter will not lay in any ammunition, there being no deer licks up Salt river.

Mr. Eckenroth, of Pleasant Gap is quite ill, cancer of the stomach being the trouble.

All signs indicate the farmers and working men will run the millionaires up Salt river next Tuesday.

For a fair and economical administration of county affairs, vote for Heckman and Meyers.

The official ballots were printed in the Reporter office, and one of them is large as two pages of this paper.

Harry Curtin voted for the Standard oil pipe line bill and away up shot the price of your coal oil.

Chairman Newt Spangler is managing the county campaign admirably and is sure the county is O. K.

The grain fields never looked more promising than this fall—but, winter and spring may spoil it like last year.

Next week the papers will have less reading on gold and silver, and none of the former in their pocket books.

Womelsdorff was present and dodged when the pipe line bill was passed and up went the price of your coal oil.

THE REPORTER is one day late this week; the printing of the official ballots having run into our regular press days.

Monday morning was the coldest so far, thermometer 5 below freezing. Fellows behind on corn husking better hurry up, might get snowed under.

Fair inducements were held out to Mr. Boob to remove his wheelworks from this place to Millheim, but he has concluded not to leave here.

Charley Long, the enterprising merchant of Spring Mills, favored us with a call last week; he reports business brisk in his section.

Superior Court Judge George Orlady was in town Tuesday having come to accompany his mother to his home in Huntingdon.

Rev. W. H. Gotwald, of Washington, D. C., filled the pulpit in the Philipsburg Lutheran church last Sabbath morning.

Chairman Gray is practicing how to keep up a forced smile after the election when something is going to drap in old Centre. Gray will need take suthen to cure the yellows.

The election tickets now going thro the presses in this office make a stack about ten feet high on a sheet 28x33 inches. The old-time election ticket was a slip of about 2x10 inches. If the thing keeps growing at this rate the United States will have to annex Canada and Mexico to get room to open a ticket.

BRICK FOR SALE.

From 90,000 to 100,000 brick, of the burned Jack house in Boalsburg, are offered for sale in large or small quantities, and good as new. Offered for sale at a bargain. Apply to Frank. McFarlane, agent, Boalsburg. 1m

—Before buying always read Lyon & Co's ad—see what they offer in new goods and price on page 5.

AT THE RING OF THE School Bell

Tens of thousands of the men of the next generation pack up their books and turn their steps towards the school house. Happy days are they for the boy who is well-clothed and well shod; and that reminds us that we have, for various reasons, been the recognized leaders in boys' footwear in this town. Special attention has been paid to shoes for the little men, and this Fall we are better fixed than ever before to clothe their little feet. And we don't forget their little sisters, either.

BEAUTIFUL MEDALLION FREE.

Ask for a card.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

A line of Handkerchiefs. Fine India Linen, plain ½ in. hem, at 5c—would be cheap at double that price. —GARMANS.

One particular style of Dress Goods, a little check with silk mixed, at 50c. Words will not describe it. All the pretty Crepon effects in Silk and Wool, and Wool and Mohair. The Serges from 25c to 50c are remarkable value, especially with the rising market. —GARMANS.

A very excellent 5c outing Flannel suitable for shirts or skirts, not in remnants or damaged, but regular stock goods. —GARMANS.

The new style Pencil Box, lock and key, chalk slate pencil, lead pencil, ruler and sponge, all for 5c; worth three times what we ask. A Tablet for 5c with fine writing paper. —GARMANS.

Choicest Lancaster Ginghoms, red and all colors, 5c.—GARMANS

The new line of Plates—bread, butter and deserts, are immense, from 5c to 15c each. One or a dozen at same price.

GARMAN'S STORE.

BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

"Listen what he is 'gwine to say:"

W. R. BRACHBILL WANTS TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT FURNITURE.

Everybody will tell you that we are headquarters for good, srtistic furniture at lowest prices. We are now offering a

Solid Antique Oak Chamber Suit, 8 pieces, with Large Bevel Glass, Regular Price, $28, Our Price, $18.75.

Also have a few of those fine Cobbler and Saddle Seat Rockers, which are going fast, only $2.99.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Telephone, 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

"PRICES SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS."

That energetic, but voiceless salesman, "Price," sells more merchandise than the entire aggregation of all other trade inducements combined. Fashion, Quality and Necessity all bow down before his superiority. The Globe has a decided monopoly on this silent salesman's services.

It is Ladies Coats and Wraps that we want to talk about this week, and our Price inducements in this department are unexcelled.

We received this week about

150 Sample Garments

From one of the leading Cloak manufacturers of New York. They are through with their Fall trade, and are now getting their Spring line out. We bought their entire line of Samples at considerably less than one-half their original cost.

We are going to place a RECORD BREAKING PRICE on them.

We expect to sell all within a few days.

The styles will suit you, and the extreme lowness of price will more than please you.

Our store this week will be the Mecca of Bellefonte's Jacket and Wrap buyers.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Is immediately opposite the Wrap Department, and is brim full of all the neat and nobby styles so prevalent this season. Our prices just about one-half what other milliners charge.

All Hats Trimmed Free of Charge.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low prices and Terrors to All Competitors."